

WHY BUSINESS HALTS

IT IS NOT BECAUSE OF BANK FAILURES.

Disturbance in Bread in Other Quarters.
Notably the Jingo Corner of the Senate—Kansas Makes a Move Against Wild-Cat Corporations.

Why Business Revival is Retarded.

The failure of the National Bank of Illinois, followed as it was by other suspensions, until twenty-eight banks had closed their doors, has caused considerable comment among those who supported Bryan in the last election. They point to these failures and triumphantly ask when the business revival, promised during the election, is to begin. As a matter of fact, these successive failures, numerous though they may be, have nothing to do with the general revival of business. They were due to purely local and individual causes, and indicate nothing regarding the general trend of trade.

The National Bank of Illinois was looked upon as one of the solid financial institutions of the country. So general was this confidence that the deposits amounted to nearly thirteen millions of dollars. The failure resulted wholly from mismanagement. The affairs of the bank were directed by the president, and excessive loans were made to shaky concerns in which relatives of the president were interested. A sum equal to half the capital of the bank was loaned to a company in which a son-in-law of the president was a partner, and it is reported that another half-million dollars was loaned to another concern in which another son-in-law was interested. It is reported that besides these loans, which cannot be realized upon, there are one million dollars in bad debts, though whether any relatives of the accommodating president were associated with the debtors, the directors, instead of attending to their duties of supervision, left everything to the president to manage, and the long exercise of absolute power destroyed the sense of responsibility. The failure of the national bank caused the suspension of others, and all of them can be referred to the reckless mismanagement of one man.

Such failures must occur so long as it is impossible to secure more effective supervision of the affairs of the national banks. The statements presented by the boards of directors must be accepted as correct, and any irregularities that do not appear in these statements cannot be discovered by the government officials. An examination of the affairs of the thousands of national banks that shall be more than superficial would require a staff of officials and the performance of a mass of work that it would be impossible to secure. The only effective remedy seems to lie in increasing the responsibility of the directors and forcing them to become more than mere figureheads.

The suspensions of these banks do not account in any way for the postponement in the revival of industry, nor do they indicate that another era of extreme depression is approaching. The cause is to be sought in another direction. The demagogic utterances of those belligerent members of the United States Senate, who, if they are to be taken seriously, desire to plunge this country into an unnecessary war with Spain, have been the most potent cause of business timidity, and uncertainty causes investors and manufacturers to hesitate. Under modern conditions, a war is an affair involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. Even Spain, bankrupt though it may be, and deeply though it is by these Palafrican statesmen, could continue hostilities for a period of more than a year. During that time the foreign commerce of this country would be practically destroyed. Large sums of money would have to be expended for armaments and munitions of war. Vast amounts of property would certainly be destroyed. Whatever the outcome, this country would pay far more than the value of any results that might be secured. Business men realize these facts, and they are unwilling to embark in any extensive enterprise or to extend their present undertakings until they know that the belligerent statesmen of the Senate are to be suppressed.—San Francisco Argonaut.

McKinley Over Bryan.

The plurality for McKinley over Bryan's total on his two tickets is 618,742. In comparing the last election with previous ones, however, the fact should not be overlooked that women voted for President in November for the first time in both Colorado and Utah, and contributed nearly half of the 134,990 plurality for Bryan in Colorado, and 50,986 in Utah, the excess of males in each State being very slight. On the basis of previous contests, therefore, McKinley's plurality would be about 700,000. This is not so much as was claimed by Republicans immediately after the election, but it is really more impressive than the larger plurality of 703,007 for Grant over Greeley in 1872. In that year the Republicans still controlled the count in most of the Southern States, and gave Grant such majorities as 50,000 in South Carolina and 35,000 in Mississippi. In the great Northern States between the Hudson River and the Mississippi—Bryan as a rule was beaten far more badly than Greeley—by 268,325 in New York, for example, as against 33,455 in 1872; 293,072 in Pennsylvania, as compared with 137,548; 141,537 in Illinois, against 57,006; and 102,612 in Wisconsin, against 15,520. Indiana and Michigan are the only States in all this section which fell behind the record of 1872. No two authorities yet agree as to the vote received by the various candidates for President at the November election.

THE TRIBUNE ALMA MATER MAKES MCKINLEY'S TOTAL 7,105,728, AND THE AGGREGATE FOR BRYAN AND SEWELL AND BRYAN AND WATSON 6,491,977.

The New York Herald published figures from various Secretaries of State which make the respective totals 7,121,342 and 6,502,600.

John Sherman in the Cabinet.

The selection of John Sherman to be the premier of the new administration is a gracious and fitting compliment from the President-elect to his faithful friend and counselor, who for a quarter of a century or more has been one of the strongest figures in our public life. A long, honorable and distinguished political career, in which he has given to the nation the fruits of a wide legislative experience and the benefit of a counsel that was ever wise, patriotic and just, will enable him to bring to this high office a prestige that cannot fail to command the respect and confidence of the American people.

John Sherman has been the recipient of such continuous and never-failing expressions of popular regard through such a long period of time as has this rugged and austere Nestor of American republicanism. From the time he presided over the first Republican convention ever held in Ohio, in 1855, until the present time, he has been conspicuous in the public eye as a forceful and creative factor in national affairs. There has been nothing spectacular or meteoric about his public career. His life work has been in the service of his country, and that service has been characterized by a serious, thoughtful and dignified consecration to duty.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Chunks of Sense.

The hard-headed editor of the Emporia Gazette is giving the people of Kansas many good chunks of common sense, which, if they take them to heart, will do more for the State than all the oratory of Governor Leedy about the semi-barbarous foreign colonies of the East. He has just been telling them that right in his own county they have become busy talking politics that they have forgotten all about the coal veins discovered years ago under their farms, have neglected the natural gas long ago located and let the oil, potter's clay, ochre and lead lie unused. "Kansas has developed rapidly on other people's money," he says. "And the first generation that came here could get rich by making oil deals." After breaking up in the speculation business we talk of politics. "Now it is time for real development." The mine, the hen, the cow, the garden patch, the orchard, the little factory, the small farm and the dinner bucket will do more for Kansas than all the statesmen.—New York Tribune.

New Sectionalism in the West.

The Western socialists, with Governor Waite of Colorado for a spokesman, threatened to slaughter the Shylocks and money-grabbers of the East until the Western hordes should ride in blood up to the bridge-bits, but they proposed to spare the women and children. But now Governor Leedy of Kansas embraces all classes and conditions in his fierce and acrimonious denunciations. This is a more loud-mouthed sectionalism than ever gave tongue in the preliminary war of words which preceded the conflict of arms between the South and the North.—New Orleans Picayune.

Political Paragraphs.

If Mr. Bryan's book ever is dramatized, will the play be a farce, a burlesque or a tragedy?

If Andrew Jackson had been present at some of those banquets, he would surely have tried to prove an anelli.

It cost only \$5 to inaugurate the Populist Governor of Colorado this year, but perhaps he is that kind of a governor.

Ex-Governor Waite has retired to private life. How much better it would have been for him and for Colorado if he had never left it!

Mr. Watson has a streak of meanness in him. He made up, because he is inclined to favor Mr. Palmer because he got only 132,000 votes, while Mr. Watson got 152,000.

Mr. Bryan continues to make capital out of the recent bank failures, but an inspection of his lecture accounts will prove beyond any question that it is still much harder to get money into a bank than to get it out.

It is announced that "Ambassador Bayard" on his return to this country will reform the politics of Delaware.

Since Mr. Bayard has been away they have been cutting rates down there until the prices for votes have become demoralized. A new union scale should be adopted.

New Method.

A man who was for some years in the log and lumber business on the shores of Lake Michigan tells a little incident illustrative of the Irishman's unwillingness to acknowledge his ignorance of any subject.

"One day a young Irishman applied for work.

"Can you raft and boom logs?" asked the lumber merchant.

"Av coorse, sorr," returned the unemployed, with cheering promptness.

"Well, then," said the lumber merchant, "go up on the gap above the railroad bridge and boom all the logs you find with my mark. Any of the raft men will tell you about the mark, the locality of the gap, and so forth."

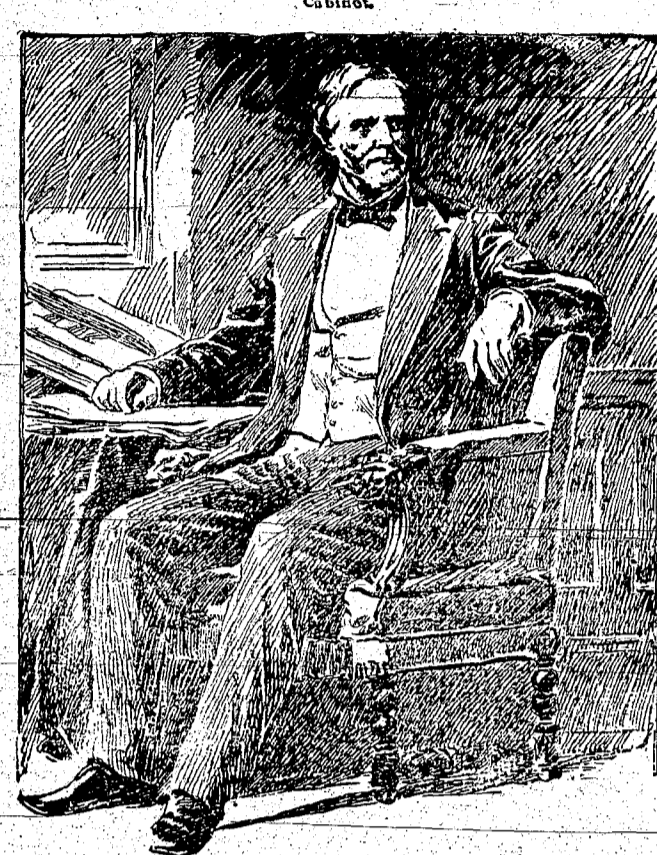
The Irishman hesitated a moment, and then, with an ingenious smile, he said:

"I'll be after goin' directly, sorr; d'you boom the logs as we do in the old country, I dunno? Is it w'd a shovell boom 'em, sorr, or how?"

In India sugar rap is reduced by the use of eleven boilers, the juice being poured from one to another, until it has become a stiff molasses.

UNITED STATES SENATOR—SHERMAN.

Ohio Statesman Chosen for Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet.



DOES AWAY WITH WAR.

The Arbitration Treaty Between Uncle Sam and Queen Vic.

The second week of the new year has gone down as one of the most eventful in the history of the United States, signifying the greatest stride of the century in the direction of the progress of civilization. By the treaty of arbitration to which Secretary of State Richard Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, placed their signatures, warfare between this country and the kingdom over which Queen Victoria holds sway is made virtually impossible. As a result of so happy a nature should have been the occasion of public rejoicing throughout the land and in Great Britain.

While this treaty has nothing to do with the settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, it is really a result of the conferences which were held by the members of the commission which was appointed by President Cleveland in that connection, with prominent members of the British Government. It is a measure experimental in its nature, and the first of its kind which has ever been made between this country and any other and in fact is the first of the kind in the history of the world. The manner in which it will work will be watched with the greatest interest by the civilized world. Its importance in the line of progress cannot be overestimated. The treaty, which is for a term of five years, provides for the arbitration of all questions in difference between the two contracting parties which have failed of solution by diplomatic negotiation. All claims of a pecuniary nature amounting to less than \$500,000 (\$500,000) and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims are to be submitted to an arbitration commission of three members, one of them appointed by each of the parties to the treaty and the third to be elected by the two thus appointed, or, if they cannot agree, in a manner provided. The award of a majority of such commission shall be final.

All pecuniary claims which shall exceed \$500,000 (\$500,000) and all other matters in difference in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other, provided that such matters do not involve territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by a commission of five members, two of whom shall be appointed by each of the high contracting parties and the fifth in the same manner as in the commission first mentioned.

A controversy which shall involve the determination of the territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal consisting of six members, three of whom shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and three of them judges of the British Supreme Court of Adjudication, or members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by the Queen. It is provided in this connection that in case the question involves the territorial rights or boundaries of one of the States of the United States or one of the provinces of Great Britain, a judicial official of said State or province may be substituted for one of the judges. The award of such a commission by a vote of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an

award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final unless either power, within three months after the award has been reported, protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity. In such a case, or when the members shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and access, fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the parties of the treaty.

If in any case the nominated bodies designated to decide upon questions which do not involve territorial disputes shall fail to agree upon any dispute as provided in the treaty the umpire shall be appointed by the King of Norway and Sweden. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in constitutions as existing at the date of the treaty it is of the opinion that a substitute for his majesty shall be chosen.

The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for the King of Sweden and Norway; and the same shall hold good in the event that he at any time desires that a substitute shall be appointed. In the case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any arbitrator or umpire another arbitrator or umpire shall immediately be appointed in his place in the manner provided for the original appointment.

THEY CALL IT A FREEDOM.

Indiana Farmers in a Frenzy Over Brutal Acts of Gamekeepers.

Lake County Indiana, has been greatly stirred by the shooting of four farmers by the gamekeepers of the Tollestoun Gun Club. In Hammond, Whiting, Tollestoun and Crown Point the farmers gathered, and threats were not only freely made against the men who were concerned in the shooting, but against the property of the gun club as well. Threats of organizing to "clean out" the gamekeepers, sack

the property and blow up the dam of the gun club were not infrequent. On one point the farmers were agreed, and that was that if there was to be any more shooting about the gun club's grounds they would not be the only ones who were carried from the battlefield to the hospital.

Poaching on the club grounds had given its caretakers much trouble of late, and seven gamekeepers, well armed with shotguns and pistols, were on duty when the fourteen young men, members of the families of neighboring farmers, invaded a duck swamp and prepared for a day's sport. The watchmen bore down on the boys in a body, and hailing them from a considerable distance, ordered them off the club's grounds. When the poachers did not comply the gamekeepers opened fire at three rods' range and five young men fell to the marsh ice, riddled with shot, two mortally wounded. The sheriff arrested Barney Whitlock, the Blackburn brothers and Alfred Taylor and lodged them in jail.

You miserable devil, where did you get the notion that you are smart?

PRINCIPALS IN THE GREAT TREATY.



FROM LAKES TO OCEAN.

DEEP WATERWAY CANAL MAY BE BUILT.

Report of the Commission in Favorable to the Scheme, and It Is Commended by the President—Census Figures Upon Employment.

From Duluth to the Sea.

The projected deep waterway from Duluth to the ocean is a matter of vast importance to the entire middle west and northwest. It is given new interest by the report to Congress of the commission, comprising Messrs. Jas. B. Angell of Michigan, John E. Russell of Massachusetts and Lyman E. Cooley of Illinois, appointed under act of March 2, 1895. The report says in part:

"It is entirely feasible to construct such canals and develop such channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be desired between the great lakes and the seaboard, and to connect through the same domestic and foreign commerce, and that it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of navigable depth of not less than twenty-eight feet.

Practicable routes are indicated, and it is recommended that early surveys be made, as such preliminary work will consume three years.

The commission reports that the Canadian commission appointed for the same purpose has furnished much important information. The document gives many statistics relating to the traffic on the great lakes. It says that the agricultural competition this country has recently had to meet with India, and which is likely to be intensified, impels the Government to take steps to cheapen freights; that the limit of reduction in railroad rates has been reached and attention must be directed to waterways.

In referring to what the commission expresses fear of the consequences of the increasing competition from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The rapid development of the American iron ore business on the lakes indicates that, with access to the ocean by a practical waterway, we can control our domestic business and enter into competition in any market of the world.

In transmitting the report to Congress President Cleveland says:

"The advantages of direct and unbroken water transportation for the products of our Western States and Territories from convenient points of shipment to our seaboard ports are obvious. The report of the commission contains, in my opinion, demonstration of the feasibility of securing a waterway for such further progress, and the anticipation that better and more uninterrupted commerce, through the plan suggested, will result from the opening of a route which will follow in its train, will not long escape American enterprise and activity.

It will be observed that the report of the commission, though as comprehensive as the time and facilities at their disposal permitted, does not deal with the cost of the work they were called upon to consider, and makes some of the other details related to it. Thus far they have labored without compensation and a part of the small sum appropriated for the payment of their expenses still remains unexpended. It is suggested to the Congress the propriety of providing for such further prosecution of their work as will fully develop the information necessary to a complete understanding of this interesting and important subject."

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AN ARMY OF LABORERS.

Census Bulletin Shows 36 Per Cent. of the People Hard at Work.

Much interesting data about the occupations of the American people is given in a bulletin of the eleventh census just furnished the press.

It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,451.

This is an increase of over 5,000,000 working people in a decade. This whole number of working people consists of those 10 years old or over, and makes up over 36 per cent of the entire population and almost 47 per cent of all persons 10 years old and over.

Of the whole number of working people the females form 17.22 per cent. Divided by classes the working people of the country are as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,031,336.

Professional, 944,333.

Domestic and personal service, 4,360,677.

Trade and transportation, 3,226,122.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,203.

The domestic and personal service includes hotel keepers, sailors and marines, laborers, barbers, detectives, etc. The first-named class shows a ten years' gain of over 1,000,000, or almost 2,000,000 for a score of years.

Considerably more than four-fifths of the illiterate male population of the country and over one-fourth of the illiterate female population are working.

Over 50 per cent of the workmen are married, over 37 per cent single, over 3 per cent widowed, and one-quarter of 1 per cent divorced.

Of all foreign whites at work here 14 per cent of the males and 13 per cent of the females cannot speak English. There is an element of 8 1/2 per cent of the men employed in domestic and personal service who cannot speak English, and almost 5 per cent in the manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Manufacturing and mechanics embrace the largest number of females who cannot speak English—over 4 per cent—with domestic service a close second.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 constituted over one-half of all men in gainful occupations.

In twenty-four States and territories, including all in the south central and most of those in the north central and south Atlantic divisions, the males engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining constituted more than half of all the working males. Of the females at work by far the greater proportion were found in domestic and personal service in a large majority of the States and territories.

In manufactures and mechanics the carpenters and joiners, numbering 611,482, make up the greatest element, with dressmakers and milliners following with 499,690. There are a little over 1,000,000 bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, 650,658 merchants and dealers, 5,281,557 farmers, planters and overseers, and 3,004,061 agricultural laborers, 349,592 miners, and only a little over 60,000 fishermen and oystermen.

For the twelfth time in succession the Prince of Wales has been nominated for the office of grand master of English Mark Masons.

MASON IS VICTORIOUS.

GETS SENATORIAL TOGA FROM ILLINOIS.

Wins After a Short but Stern Contest—Nominated by Acclamation After Other Candidates Had Withdrawn—Sketch of His Career.

Will Succeed Palmer.

William Ernest Mason, ex-Congressman of Chicago, was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Senatorial caucus at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday night, to succeed John M. Palmer. The fight was comparatively short, but it was desperate. Martin B. Madden, an alderman from Chicago, was the first man to show formidable strength, and he was backed by the party organization of Cook County. Outside influences, however, were so strong that his nomination was impossible. The press of both Chicago and the State opposed him, bitterly, and almost unanimously advocated the cause of Mr. Mason.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1910.

WILL SELL THE ROAD

UNION PACIFIC MUST COME TO TIME.

Government to Realize \$40,000,000—
Half Million Free Loss at Chicago—
Most Bitter Cold in Central States
Known in Twenty-five Years.

Agreement Signed.
The Attorney General has entered into an agreement with the reorganization committee of the Union and Kansas Pacific railroads by which the Government is to join the committee in foreclosure proceedings. The committee guarantees to the Government that at the foreclosure sale it will receive a bid of at least the original amount of the bonds, less payments made by the company to the Government, with interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum. The agreement has been signed, and active steps will be taken in a few days. The Government will receive \$46,000,000.

TWO BIG FIRES

Chicago Factories and a Palatial Residence Destroyed.

John Williams, day watchman in the big factory building of Greenlee Bros. & Co., 225 to 235 West 12th street, Chicago, found two pipes frozen Sunday morning in a small room at the rear of the first floor. Late in the afternoon he and his assistant, the day fireman, started to thaw out the pipes. They probably succeeded in doing so, but the fire that followed their efforts laid the entire block in ruins. The fire started shortly after 7 o'clock in the room the two men had left an hour or so before, and between the slippery stairs and the frozen fire hydrants in the neighborhood the fire department was so delayed in getting water on the blaze that the flames spread through the five floors of the building, and by 10 o'clock had completely gutted the structure. A loss of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 was sustained by the Greenlee Bros. Company and the Northwestern Stove Repair Works, two concerns owned by Robert L. and Ralph S. Greenlee. David B. Carse, general manager of the Greenlee Bros. Company, thought that the amount of insurance carried would cover the loss. The residence of Charles J. Barnes, 2238 Calumet avenue, Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Monday morning. His private library, one of the finest in the United States, and a collection of bric-a-brac, on which a high value is set, were destroyed, and with the damage to the building and furnishings will make the loss fully \$200,000.

BUSINESS INCREASING

Prices, However, Are Lower Where Any Change Is Made.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "There is more business, though not at better prices, which is interesting that almost all prices which change at all are lower, and yet business is unquestionably larger. There is larger production, but as yet not as much increase in consumption, and there is larger buying of materials, but at present only because better prices are expected in the future. A few conspicuous failures have had no material influence. The market for securities is slightly stronger, and yet there is very little doing. The number of hands employed, all industries considered, is slightly larger than a week before, without adverse change in the rate of wages. All apprehension of foreign disturbances of money markets has passed away, but there is still great caution in making loans. It is a mistake to reckon these as symptoms of depression. On the contrary, in spite of the lower range of prices in important industries, the indications all indicate larger production and a consumption increasing, not as yet largely, but steadily."

WIDESPREAD COLD

Low Temperature Experienced in Almost Every Section.

By Monday morning a severe cold wave extended as far east as the Ohio Valley and southward to Texas, where the temperature fell from twenty to forty degrees in twenty-four hours. It was below freezing in Tennessee and Central Texas; below zero in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; and 20 degrees below zero over the Dakotas and Minnesota. The indications were that the cold wave would extend eastward and southward over the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The temperature fell to near zero from Virginia northward, and freezing weather extended southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. In twenty-five years since Chicago has experienced so severe a cold. Sunday morning the mercury was 17 below zero, and in the whole day there was a variation of but 4 degrees. Monday morning the temperature was 19 below zero. The suffering in the city was indescribably terrible.

Two Negroes Lynched.

At Jeffersonville, Ga., the negroes were broken open at midnight by a mob of masked men and two negroes, William White and Charles Forsythe, implicated in the murder of Mrs. Rowlands at Adams Park, were taken out and hanged to the limb of a tree and their bodies riddled with bullets.

Crew and Vessel Sunk.

The British steamer Salisbury, from Port Routh to Newport, has been in collision with an unknown steamer about four miles from Ilfracombe, Devonshire. The latter is supposed to have sunk with a crew of about twenty men.

No Liquor for Lo.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and it was afterward reported to the Senate by Senator Pettibone. The bill has already passed the House.

Inspecting the Harbors.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House is to make a visit to Mobile, New Orleans, Sabine Pass, Houston, Galveston and Chattanooga to examine the Government works at those points.

Deaths Number 2,502.

Bombay dispatch: The situation is growing rapidly worse and the exodus from the city on account of the plague continues. The official returns issued Monday show that there have been 3,633 cases of the plague recorded and 2,502 deaths from the pestilence.

To Bar Out Infection.

The great epidemic of the bubonic plague in Bombay has impelled the authorities of the Marine Hospital service to take steps to secure the utmost possible vigilance by all officials of the United States to prevent its introduction into this country.

THREE MEN PUT TO DEATH.

Terrible Vengeance Wreaked on the Murderers of the Cotton Family.

John Johnson and Arch Joiner, who murdered the Cotton family, were taken from jail and lynched by a mob at Amite City, La. The crowd at first decided to burn Johnson at the stake, but finally concluded to hang him. Both negroes were therefore hanged and shot fired into their bodies. The same mob also lynched Gus Williams, who was accused of murdering his wife. All three of the men executed by the mob were colored. Johnson and Joiner, according to the confession of the former, were guilty of the murder of the five members of the Cotton family some time ago. The trio of murderers were taken from the jail at Amite City together by the mob. Shortly afterward a report was received that Williams had been hanged to a big oak tree in front of Little John Church, not far from Amite City, and that the mob was on its way to Ticklaw with Johnson and Joiner, who would no doubt meet a horrible fate. Johnson made a confession during the day. His story of the slaughter of the family was peculiarly brutal. He said that he had always hated the Cotton family, and would have killed them if it had not been for the fact that he was bullied into what he had done. He armed himself with an ax, not with the intention of hurting any of the people in the house, but to prevent their escaping, as he had been told to watch a door. The murder, Johnson said, was planned by Bud McKnight, who was a suitor of the girl, Maude Miller, whose mother, Mrs. Cotton, whipped her for allowing McKnight's attentions. This was the only motive he knew for the crime. He said Arch Joiner shot Cotton, the head of the household, with a gun and then struck McKnight Stevens, the son of Mrs. Stevens, with an ax on the forehead, knocking him back on the bed and killing him. Joiner finished the men and then went into the room which was occupied by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cotton and Lizzie Miller, with Maude and several children, and killed the three women.

HISSED THE HIGH HAT.

Indignant Audience at a Chicago Theater Excoriates the Nuisance.

Hundreds of excited and indignant theatergoers took the high hat question into their own hands Sunday night at the Columbia Theater in Chicago, by hissing and yelling that sounded to a tumult. They compelled every woman who was present at the first night of Sousa's "El Capitán" to sit bareheaded through the performance—all but those in the boxes and one woman in the parquet, who, in spite of the hissing, continued to wear her hat from the balcony and gallery, kept her wide-brimmed headgear on all through the opera. The noisy demonstration began before the curtain went up for the first act, and continued till after the opera had begun, drowning out the music for a few minutes threatening to break up the performance altogether. Nobody knows who started the demonstration. From the suddenness of the outbreak it might have suggested itself to a hundred persons at the same instant. It began with yells of "Hats off!" that were interspersed with hisses and groans as some of the women showed a disposition not to obey. When the hisses came the hats in the parquet and dress circle went off as if they had been caught by a gale from behind. Every woman who entered the theater with her hat on made a nervous grab at the hat pins as soon as she saw the import of the demonstration. Never did hats come off so quickly from feminine heads as they did for the five minutes before the performance began. Women came down the aisle with hair disordered from the quick withdrawal of hat pins, and with faces more red than the plush upholstery of the seats.

FAIL TO OPEN DOORS.

Three More Banks Unable to Weather Financial Storms.

National Bank Examiner Escott Monday morning closed the doors of the Germania National Bank at Louisville, Ky. J. M. McKnight, president. The capital stock of the institution is \$251,500, with a surplus of \$31,000. The bank is an old one, but for some time past it has been regarded as unsafe. The First National Bank of Newport, Ky., closed its doors Monday morning. Heavy investments in real estate in that city are said to be the cause. The failure was a great surprise to the business men of the city. The bank had a capital of \$200,000, and Dec. 17, the date of its last report, it had surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$70,453, owed depositors \$419,895 and owned the banks about \$20,000. The Minnesota State Savings Bank at St. Paul, Minn., closed its doors Monday morning and filed a deed of assignment, naming William Bickel as assignee. An affidavit was filed stating that the assets would amount to about \$250,000, while the liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$290,000.

Women and Babies Slain.

It is reported by way of Jacksonville that 300 insurgents, under command of Miguel de Padraun, Havana province, Saturday night, the Spanish garrison, consisting of 600 men, withdrew from the town without firing a shot. The insurgents held possession for three hours, looting the stores, public buildings and many of the residences occupied by Spaniards. Finally they captured the mayor and forced him to deliver the tax money in his possession, amounting to \$8,000. After firing the business portion of the town and several private houses the rebels withdrew. As soon as the insurgents left the inhabitants—men, women and children—began rushing to the streets to extinguish the flames and saving their effects from the burning buildings. While thus engaged the Spanish forces returned and savagely opened fire on the men, women and children who were fighting the flames. The desperate Spaniards then charged through the streets, using the bayonets on all who they met, killing either women or children. The report says forty persons were killed outright, eighteen of whom were women and children. Sixty others were wounded, some of them fatally. Several of those wounded fell by the side of the burning buildings and perished. Added to the thirty killed outright those who died in the burning buildings and perished, nearly 100 persons fell victims to the Spaniards.

Woodman's Fine Plan.

A Washington correspondent says: "Squire Woodman, of Chicago, has left the Cuban cause long enough to present an argument before the House Committee on Banking and Currency favoring the creation of a people's emergency reserve fund for use in panic times when money cannot be had through usual channels for loans or discounts. His plan is for the Government to issue \$100,000,000 in low interest bonds of popular denominations, redeemable at the treasury, at the option of the holder. This, he thinks, would be a safeguard for the minimization of individual bankruptcy in periods of emergency, construction and business depression. It would be a species of Federal savings bank, preparations for which should be made in good or normal times."

Invitations to Immigrants.

Some fifteen large land owners in the Argentine Republic are pressing to accomplish a big colonization scheme. It

is the intention to put 200,000 acres of land into a pool by organizing a joint stock company and issuing shares in proportion to the appraised value of the land pooled. The land in question is situated on both sides of the Sacramento river in Glenn, Colusa, Colusa, Sacramento and Butte Counties, California. Ten thousand acres are to be divided into forty, sixty and one hundred acre tracts for farms. On fifty or sixty of these farms frame dwellings and barns will be erected and agents will be sent East to induce farmers in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and through Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas, to come out and settle. When the people from the East take up the farms as legitimate settlers they will be given the land at very low prices on long-term contracts at a reasonable rate of interest. The overland roads will be asked to give them cheap rates. The receipts from the sale of the small farms, however, will be applied to the dividends on the stock. The expense of putting the company on a proper footing will be between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

Schooner Nahum Chapin Goes Ashore.

The schooner Nahum Chapin, of Rockland, Me., was wrecked near Quogue, L. I., and the crew of nine men perished. The vessel came ashore during what is reported to be the severest storm of the winter. She was first seen on the outer bar about 4 o'clock by a patrolman from the Quogue life-saving station. About 8 o'clock the vessel began to break up, parts of her coming ashore, and in less than four hours from the time she struck she went to pieces, the masts falling into the sea, carrying the crew, who were clinging to the mast, along. Before the schooner broke up six men were seen clinging to the foremast rigging and three others on the jibboom, but owing to the heavy surf and the strong wind the life-saving crew was unable to launch the lifeboat to render assistance. The name of the schooner was learned from pieces of wreckage which were washed up on the beach. The Nahum Chapin, Captain Arrey, sailed from Hampton Roads Jan. 17 for Boston. She was a three-masted schooner, built at Rockland, Me., in 1882. Captain Arrey leaves a widow and three children, residing in Malden. Mate Davis and Second Mate Maddock leave a wife and one child each. The cargo was valued at \$3,400; the schooner at \$15,000. Both were partially insured.

EXPORTING "SOUL WOOL."

About 10 Per Cent Sent from Russia to This Country Is Worthless.

Each of the woolen goods exporters in large quantities from Russia to the United States, principally at New York and Philadelphia, is being largely adulterated with "soul wool" gathered from the clippings of sheepskins made into clothing. This "soul wool," according to United States Consul Heenan, at Odessa, is nearly worthless to our manufacturers. In anticipation of the taking of wool from the free list large quantities are being hurried to the United States, and this contains from 10 to 12 per cent of the adulteration, of which our manufacturers are ignorant, but which could readily be detected by the custom house inspectors.

Shot by a Peacemaker.

Frank Cornwall, son of the superintendent of public schools of Taylor County, West Virginia, shot Tom Hazlip, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brakeman, at Grafton. Young Cornwall found Hazlip passing a package of mail, and interfering with the work of the train. He drew a revolver, he placed it at Hazlip's right side and fired two shots, inflicting fatal wounds. Cornwall was arrested.

Wm. E. Mason Wins.

William Emerson Mason, Chicago, won the Illinois Senatorial battle at Springfield Tuesday night, after a sternly contested effort in which fourteen candidates participated. He was finally nominated by acclamation. Martin B. Madden having withdrawn several days before, and William Lottner withdrawing when he saw his case was hopeless.

Willings for Reform.

At the close of Wednesday's cabinet meeting in Madrid, the premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, declared that, although they had full confidence in the success of the military operations in Cuba, the Government was prepared to grant reforms to that island and to submit a decree with that object in view to the council of state.

Shipment of Grain for India.

Telegrams have been sent by the San Francisco citizens' committee to the Governors of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, asking the people of those States to unite with California in sending a shipment of grain to the starving people of India.

Dolado Is Dead.

Consul General Lee has telegraphed the State Department that Henry Dolado, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, had been a prisoner died in the hospital there Tuesday night.

To Succeed Voorhees.

Charles E. Wadsworth was elected United States Senator by the Indiana Legislature Tuesday.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; barley, choice creamy, 1.00 to 2.00; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine, 24c to 34c; flaxseed, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Indian meal, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; barley, choice creamy, 1.00 to 2.00; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine, 24c to 34c; flaxseed, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Indian meal, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; barley, choice creamy, 1.00 to 2.00; 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FARM AND GARDEN

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it to-day. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man.

The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to sulk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which are here named:

1. Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly around his leg; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unloose him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else.

Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.—National Stockman.

Warm Weather Chicken Roosts.

During the summer and early autumn months chickens do much better if allowed to roost out of doors nights. Plenty of fresh air makes them vigorous and hardy. Some protection is needed, however, to protect them from showers, and the attacks of owls and hawks that would especially trouble them if roosting in trees. A simple roof attached to the side of a building is shown in the illustration. It is easy to build, can be taken down in the fall, and answers the purpose admirably.

INEXPENSIVE CHICKEN ROOSTS.

Put the chickens to roost once or twice and they will soon go to their new quarters of their own accord.

Water Supplied by Siphon.

Siphoning water is one of the simplest methods of getting a supply for irrigation or building. Where there is a body of water about the buildings, but separated from them by such a height of ground or ridge that water will not naturally flow through a pipe from the supply to the source of consumption, it is often possible to use a siphon.

A siphon consists of a tube bent at a point nearer one end than at the other, giving a long and a short arm. If the tube be filled with water, the column of water in the long arm is heavier than the column in the short arm. As the heavier column starts to run down out of the tube, a vacuum is created at the bend, and the lighter column of water in the short arm is constantly forced up to fill the constantly produced vacuum at the bend, the stream being thus made constant. The water must first be started through any large pipe by a pump, but when once the flow is started, there is no need for the pump. If the pipe and the shut-off are perfectly airtight, the stream will begin to flow again when turned on.—Agriculturist.

New Fodder Crops.

New fodder crops continue to attract much attention at the Vermont State fair. Beans of the green and black varieties have proven satisfactory each year. No other leguminous hood crop has given better returns in tonnage of green fodder, dry matter, or protein.

The green variety yielded at the rate of six and a half tons green and two tons dry fodder, and nearly one-quarter of a ton of protein to the acre. Good growths were made of hairy and spring vetches, with and without oats, but after experience with these crops for several years at the Vermont station, they are considered unequal to peas and oats. Serradella yielded about a ton of dry matter per acre, and is recommended as a promising forage crop that is rich in protein.—Agriculturist.

Sugar Beets for Cows.

I think very favorably of the raising of sugar beets to feed to stock, especially to milk cows. I feed about four quarts of beets, chopped up, with three plants of cornmeal and one piece of cottonseed meal for morning ration; at night I substitute mixed feeds, or shorts, for the roots. I like a change in the roots, giving one morning beets, the next carrots, and then potatoes, as I have them to spare. I think stock like a change in their diet as well as we do. There is a very perceptible falling off in the flow of milk as soon as I stop feeding roots.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Horses and Mules.

Give them work every suitable day. There is nature to haul and spread over the meadows, pastures to be cleaned up, stone to haul off the fields, and fencing timber to cut and deliver.

Where the posts are to be set. All this work should be pushed through during the winter months. Carry the horses and brush them down. Keep the stables clean, and let the air and sunshine into the stables. Steady work and liberal feeding will keep the teams in health.

Rational Pig Feeding.

Careful experiments have shown that the liberal feeding of foods rich in protein—which is the so-called flesh-form-

ing matter of the food—greatly increases the growth of pigs. The reason for this is quite evident and simple. It is that this food so encourages the development of muscular tissue, of which the vital organs mostly consist, that the digestion and assimilation of the food are made much easier and effective; that the food is eaten with better appetite, and is far better digested.—In fact, the machinery of the pig is so much improved by this feeding that its work is done much more effectively and consequently so much more profitably.—Agriculturist.

The Farm Dwelling.

Make the house comfortable; have the doors and windows made tight. Common black list tacked along the edges of the sash or frame will keep out the cold and save considerable coal.

Have the water brought to the house in a barrel placed on two wheels, if the well is not in the outside summer kitchen, as it should be. The coal or wood should be placed near the kitchen. The coal may be kept in a large bin, with a door at the bottom close to the floor, so that it can then be shoveled up with ease. Few farmers can afford to pay for indoor help, and if these little arrangements can be made, and they can, without an extra outlay, they will add much to the comfort and happiness of all, and in addition will save a large amount of labor and annoyance.

How to Draw a Stump.

My experience has taught me that for those using capstan grub and stump machines or otherwise pulling in a

horizontal direction, it is advisable to hitch to the stump in the manner illustrated. If the chain is fastened to a large side root or to a large root at the side of the stump, double as much power is required as if it were hitched on the opposite side and the chain passed over the stump, either if hitched to a root and passed over, or when hitched to the further side of a high stump near the top and passed over.—Egbert Boukma, Kent County, Michigan.

To Make the Farm Pay.

One of the greatest hindrances to profitable farming is a desire to go too fast at first and to purchase things we could get along without. The obliging agents tell you that you need not trouble about the money; your note will do just as well; but you will find that you must pay big interest for the privilege of going in debt, and you are always at a disadvantage to your creditor. Have the money ready to pay, and you can then make your half of the bargain. Take good care of your farm and your stock, and they will furnish the money for necessary outlays.

I will just say to young men who expect to make farming their occupation, that they may expect hard work and plenty of it, and will not need to join any base-ball nine for exercise; but if they take care of their health and habits it will not hurt them, for I have tried it for over sixty years, and am today a well-preserved man. I can truly say that with the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon the labors of myself and family I have made farming pay.—New York Tribune.

The Right Way to Feed Horses.

The receptacle for the horse's grain should never be made of wood, but of iron, which is easily kept clean and sweet. A few handfuls of dry meal added to each feed of oats will cause the horse to eat much slower, chew his food more perfectly, and thereby be kept in more perfect condition, thorough mastication being necessary to good digestion. If the weather is cold, let the meal be largely of corn, increasing the amount of fine feed, as shorts, as the weather becomes warm, with a little oil cake toward spring.—Our Animal Friends.

Tools and Wagons.

Brand all the tools; mend the grain sacks and mark them, and hang them up out of the way of mice. If the wagons want painting, wash them off first, wipe dry, and give them a good coat of linseed oil paint. Cheap paint will not last. Crude petroleum is an excellent oil to apply to wagons, carts, rollers, harrows and all iron tools. It can be used by the barrel for five cents to five and a half cents per gallon. It is also excellent to apply to cuts and sores on horses and cattle.

Snow.

When heavy falls of snow come get out the snow plow and open the paths before the snow crusts over. It will save labor to open the roads at once. A foot-wide hemlock plank, sixteen feet in length and two inches in thickness, cut in half and nailed together V-shaped, will make a first-class plow.

Pruning Grape Vines.

It is all right to prune grape vines in early winter. It gives the trellises a neater appearance to have the brush removed and the vines tied up. There will be other things to look after in early spring.—Epitomist.

The Dairy.

Washing out the buttermilk is much more economical of labor than working it out.

All reasonable care should be taken to prevent the cows from drinking stagnant water.

The traveling dairy schools of Canada have done splendid work in raising the grade of butter in that country.

Brine salting of butter is wasteful and inaccurate. The most satisfactory way is to salt on the butter worker, weighing both salt and butter.

The power to consume, digest and assimilate nutritious food is what is desired of the cow at maturity; and to receive this, the calf must be well fed.

An old lesson, not yet well learned, is to have good ventilation in the milk room, clean floors and walls, and to harbor nothing which will produce bad odors.

No other matter about the farm will so forcibly stand being made a thing of secondary interest as the dairy. A very little neglect will go a long way toward destroying the profit. Neglect is sure to attend that which is not of a first consideration.

NOW ELECTRIC CABS.

AN ENGLISH COMPANY TO PUT THEM IN USE IN LONDON.

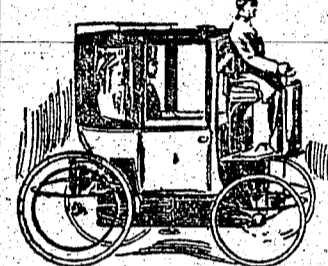
Claimed that Electrical Automobility Has Been Solved by the Patents Held by the Company—Three Hundred and Fifty Cabs Purchased.

Fast, Cheap, Noiseless.

While French enterprise is expectantly awaiting the perfection of the horseless carriage on the gasoline or gas engine principle before embarking extensive capital in so new a field, the English have found practicable automobility by the use of electricity as a motive power and have already put it to a practical application. A company has already been formed, known as the London Electrical Cab Company, with a capital of \$750,000, and in the course of a few weeks 350 cabs, most of which are already built, will be started in the streets of London.

It is claimed by the projectors of this company that electrical automobility has been practically solved by the mechanism whose patents they hold, and the amount of the capital these men have invested in the enterprise is certainly the guarantee of the good faith of their claim. The statement will pass without contradiction that, whether or not it really has solved the great problem of the times, the company certainly believes that it has.

Parliament recently passed the road locomotive act, which authorized mechanically driven wheels to pass along the Queen's highways at a rate of speed not to exceed fourteen miles an hour. It was the passage of this act that started the company some months ago upon the scent for a thoroughly practicable automobile cab. They engaged Mr. W. C. Bersey, the well-known Eng-



LONDON'S NEW ELECTRIC CAB.

lish electrical engineer, as their electrical manager, securing with him the right to use his electric vehicles and the sole use of the important horseless carriage patents belonging to the British motor syndicate.

Previous to taking this step the company thoroughly investigated all the automobile inventions in the field. By turn they studied gasoline, petroleum, benzoline, and the various explosive oil and spirit powers, with the result that they discarded them all as powers for use in such crowded thoroughfares as those of London. No choice was left but electricity, and when the investigators examined the contrivances whose rights they have since purchased they unhesitatingly decided that they had the solution of the vexed problem.

HATFIELDS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Notorious Family that Has Long Been a Terror in Its Locality.

The pictures herewith presented are reproduced from large photographs which are the first ever taken of a group of Hatfields, of Hatfield-McCoy vendetta notoriety.

In the large picture here reproduced will be seen Mitchell Hatfield and family, babies included, with one exception, the youngest being too far in front of the baby carriage to be seen. The reader will notice that one of Mitchell's hands has been partly shown away. This was done not from where the photograph was taken. Seven men attempted to capture him and wounded him thus, as he was dodging along Mate Creek. Mitchell returned their fire and killed one and wounded three. He has not slept in a house in over six years. In the first place, he said, he enjoyed the open air better; secondly, it was not always healthy for a Hatfield to be cooped up in a small hut-like abode with scores of sworn enemies liable to come prowling about. Mitchell said all a Hatfield had to do was to blow a horn and he would be able to muster three hundred Mingo County men at any moment. They have a system of signals that he well understood. That part of West Virginia is very rough, it being impossible to travel it except over certain well-worn paths. The Hatfields live well enough, and always go armed. They are a sober people and all they want, they say, is to be let alone. The three Hatfield youths seen in the illustration are of an older family, and like all other Hatfields, each had used a good gun and knows how to use it. This

was found to be bright young chaps and when requested they gave some very clever exhibitions of sharpshooting. When asked if they slept with their weapons within easy reach one of the boys replied, "Well, I reckon." The correspondent also encountered some of the McCoy's while en route to Georgia. "Bud" McCoy proved to be a former acquaintance. He used to teach school in Martin County, Kentucky. He had little to say about the war with the Hatfields being again resumed. He had not heard of it. He hoped it was not so, as enough blood had been spilled.

One of Nelson's Captains.

The fifth ship was the *Thebes*, Captain Ralph Willett Miller. This gentleman, whom after his premature death

Nelson styled "the only truly virtuous man I ever knew," was by birth a New Yorker, whose family had been loyalists during the American Revolution. A letter from him to his wife gives an account of the fight which is at once among the most vivid, and from the professional standpoint, the most satisfactory, of those which have been transmitted to us. Of "Thebes" entering into the battle he says:

"In running along the enemy's line in the wake of the *Zealous* and *Goliath*, I observed their shot sweep just over us, and knowing well that at such a moment Frenchmen would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly, and, running under the arch of their shot, reserved my fire, every gun being loaded with two and some with three round-shot, until I had the Guerrier's masts in a line and her jibboom about six feet clear of our rigging; we then opened with such effect that a second breath could not be drawn before her main and mizzenmasts were also gone. This was precisely at sunset, or forty-four minutes past; then, passing between her and the *Zealous*, and as close as possible round the off side of the *Goliath*, we anchored by the stern exactly in a line with her, and abreast the Sparitole.

We had been many minutes in action with the *Sparitole* when we observed one of our ships (and soon after knew her to be the *Vanguard*) place herself so directly opposite to us on the outside of her that I desisted firing on her, that I might not do mischief to our friends, and directed every gun before the mainmast on the *Aquilon* (fourth French), and all about it on the *Conquerant*, giving up my proper bird to the admiral."—Nelson, in the *Battle of the Nile*, by Captain Mahan, in the *Century*.

Nursery Picture Screens.

A writer in the *Housekeeper* describes a picture screen for the nursery. It is made out of the two armed towel racks which fold up against the wall when not in use. Get them with as long arms as you can. Now take two lengths of bed-ticking or heavy muslin, make it as long as you wish your screen high, having hemmed a two-inch hem in the lower part, and as wide as the arms are long. Hem the sides and sew a little standing ruffle of Swiss or China silk to the top. This will completely hide what will be left of the foundation. Then get your box of advertising

than that out where I live. It may be good corn for New England, but not for the West.

The Eastern man could not believe that corn grew to be more than six feet high in the West. His companion took his name and address and promised to send him a few stalks of big Western corn. A few weeks passed away. The New England man received a long box by express; in it were several stalks of corn more than seven feet high. He wrote to his traveling companion this cordial sentence: "I acknowledge the corn."

A Jury Cajoled by Beautiful Women.

The jury (in the "Martha Washington" case, a famous trial of forty years ago wherein the captain of the steamboat "Martha Washington" and others were charged with burning the boat to secure insurance) was chosen with difficulty. During their five weeks' service the members of it were assailed on every side by the zealous feminine sympathizers of the accused. By every art possible to youth, beauty, and wit, and the reckless abandon of lives largely spent in the companionship of adventurers, were they approached. "If you do not go into that jury room and vote 'not guilty,' in an hour you will be a dead man," said the wife of Captain Cummings, confronting an aged juror on the staircase. Sprung from an old and respected Massachusetts family, she was a singularly beautiful, brilliant, dashing woman. As Olive Chapin she had gone in early girlhood to the West, and become enamored of the picturesque river captain. Cummings did not see fit to marry her, and went off to Mexico and opened his gambling-house on the Rio Grande. One day as he sat dealing faro there, his affianced presented herself. Disguised in man's attire and armed with a brace of pistols, she had made her way without detection to the Rio Grande. She was a willow shot, and could hit a dollar across a room. Lovell, a pilot at the recent river's head, she said in a short, sharp voice: "Captain Cummings, marry me, or take this in your head." The astonished captain replied, "Why, Olive, my dear, is that you?" The marriage ceremony was performed that day.—McClure's Magazine.

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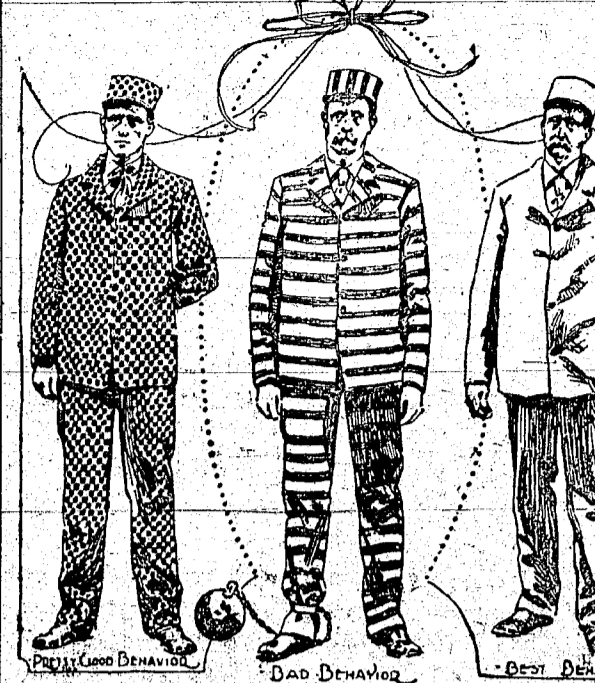
A New Calendar.

It is suggested that on Jan. 1, 1900, a new division of the year into thirteen months be instituted. If such a division were made the first twelve months would be the same as the present months, and the new month, twenty-nine days, to make 365 and thirty in leap years. After a few days there would be no need to refer to calendars, as the same day of the week would have the same date through the year. If January 1 were say Monday, every Monday would be in the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d; every Tuesday the 2, 9th, 16th, and 23d, and so on through the year. The changes of the moon would be on about the same dates through the year, and many calculations, like interest, dates of maturity notes, Easter, and many other important dates would be simplified. Although the present generation would have to figure new dates for birthdays and all legal holidays except New Year, would be on different dates, yet the gain would be more than the loss, as that would be permanent, and the objections trifling.—Scientific American.

He Looked It.

A sheriff of Edinburgh had forgotten his two-penny ticket. Asked for his fare, "I have already paid it." "Then where's your ticket?" "I have lost it." "Then you must pay again." "Come, now, my friend," said the sheriff, "just look into my face and tell me, do I look like a man who would tell you a lie for such a trifle as two-pence?" The cash-taker inspected the countenance thus offered as a guarantee for its owner's integrity, and then dryly said: "I'll just thank you for the two-pence."

NEW GARB FOR OHIO STATE PRISON CONVICTS.



To the Ohio penitentiary system, which the National Prison Congress has characterized as the "model system of America," is about to be added a new feature that is well worthy the study of reformers in other States. It is the novelty of distinguishing good-conduct prisoners from the others by their dress. Under the new plan the convicts are graded according to their conduct and, accordingly, their dress, conferred by their conduct, to do right. It makes provisions for giving convicts who are of honest inclination an opportunity to begin all new outside the prison walls under favorable auspices.

There are three grades of the new prison uniform, and they are pictured in the New York Journal as above. The dress of the best or first grade does not differ greatly from the ordinary dress of working mechanics in the outside world. Every prisoner desirous of ending his life considers it a distinction to wear this superior dress of merit, as it may be called. Reformation is thus encouraged within the prison walls. The second grade uniform is a loud check, and is supposed to act as a check on the prisoner's conduct. It is a very distinguishing badge of the prisoner's behavior, and very few there are who will remain in this class when it is possible to obtain a civilian's suit which carries with it a certificate of a clear prison record. The regulation suit of stripes is worn by the third grade prisoners. In this class the wearer's punishment is ever conspicuous and constantly reminds him of his disgrace and the fact that he is classed among the worst of the prison's inmates.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character.—Wholesome Food for Thought.—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Jan. 31.

Golden Text.—"There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."—Acts 4: 12.

As Peter spoke to the multitude, referring in his address not only to Jesus but to the resurrection, he naturally attracted the attention of those who considered such teaching heretical and dangerous. The study of the lesson should include, viz.,

1. "The captain of the temple": an officer who had a number of Levites under his command, and was charged with police duty in the temple. "The Sadducees": who would be especially displeased by the teaching about the resurrection, since they denied the possibility of a resurrection. They were the ruling class socially.

2. "Being grieved": refers chiefly or entirely to the Sadducees. "Grieved" hardly represents the thought; it was not sorrow but indignation that moved them.

3. "In hold": that is, of course, in prison; it was too late in the day—now probably about sunset—to bring them before the Sanhedrim until the following morning.

4. "About five thousand": not the number of those converted on this day, but rather the whole number of converts up to this time. The verse is a parenthetical summing up of the results of the preaching of the gospel up to the time of this, the first important setback.

5. "Believers and scribes": that is, the Sanhedrim. The assembly consisted of seventy men, twenty-four being priests, twenty-four elders and twenty-two scribes. It was the highest tribunal of the Jewish nation; hence the heresy of Peter and John would be properly tried before it.

6. "Anas the high priest": Anas was high priest at this time. His son-in-law, Caiaphas (pronounced Cay-yah-pas). According to the Jewish custom, however, Anas retained the title. "John and Alexander": Nothing is known of these men; they were presumably high in authority.

7. "In the midst": It is said that the Sanhedrim sat in a semi-circle, and that persons who were heard before them sat "within the group." "By what power": this does not mean "by whose authority," for that another word should have been used. The meaning is, "by what force, by what means."

8. "Filled with the Holy Spirit": Hackett says, "filled above all human force, and assisted at the same time to make such a defense of the truth as the occasion required. The Saviour had authorized the disciples to expect such aid under circumstances like the present. See Mark 13: 11; Luke 21: 14, 15."

9. "If we this day be examined": there is a touch of sarcasm in the form of the sentence. Peter pretends to express a doubt whether he is right in supposing that the cause of arrest can possibly be the deed of mercy performed.

10. Here the boldness of Peter, due partly to his natural courage, but chiefly to the Holy Spirit, is clearly shown. "Whom ye crucified": it seems that Peter never addresses the Jews without bringing this awful charge against them.

11. For the quotation see Ps. 118: 22, Matt. 21: 42; Luke 20: 17. The sense of the proverb as applied to the present occasion, according to Hackett, is this: "The Jewish rulers, according to the proper idea of their office, were the builders of God's spiritual house, and as such should have been the first to acknowledge the Messiah and exert themselves for the establishment and extension of his kingdom. That which they had not done God had now accomplished in spite of their neglect and opposition. He had raised up Jesus from the dead, and thus confirmed his claim to the Messiahship. He had shown him to be the true author of salvation to men, the corner stone, the only sure foundation on which they can rest their hopes of eternal life."

12. "Salvation": Peter passes from physical healing to spiritual healing. He is actively preaching to his judges.

13. "Unlearned and ignorant men": unlearned in the wisdom of the rabbinic schools. Certainly these two men were not lacking in natural shrewdness; and John, at least, became in later years a profound thinker, as his gospel witnesses. But the Jews were great snobs, and as they did not know the particular things that it was the fashion to know was as much out of society as a man without a college degree still is in certain circles (rapidly narrowing). "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus."

John recognized that some of those in the Sanhedrim had been conversant in the trial and death of Jesus a few months before this; and perceiving the remarkable zeal of these two men now before them as prisoners, in connection with Peter's speech, they remembered that they had seen them with Jesus during the last days of his life. Anas and Caiaphas especially would remember John, who kept close by his Master's side; and others may have seen Peter in the gray of that early morning of the crucifixion day, trying to conceal himself among the loungers about the fire in the house where the hearing was going on. It is a simple matter of fact that we have known many priests and scribes remembered having seen Peter and John with Jesus.

Teaching Hints.

Contrast the Peter of the passion week with the Peter we have here. What made him bold? The Holy Spirit, to be sure; but not the Holy Spirit merely as an artificial addition, from outside his speaking powers. It is true that Peter and John received a special accession of strength on this occasion, as Jesus had promised; but they did not, so to speak, appear to be what they were not by reason of a temporary stimulant. They were already spirit-filled men.

John's courage is classed by the writer of the narrative along with Peter's, though no words of his are recorded, either here or in the healing of the lame man. John simply stood his ground, ready to corroborate Peter's words if need be. We may often when in the presence of a fluent advocate of Christianity feel that we can do nothing when he is around, since he seems to do all that is necessary; but there we make our mistake.

The apostle did not waste opportunities. Here was an ideal chance for bringing the claims of the new religion to the ears of the religious leaders of the nation, under circumstances much more favorable than on the day of Pentecost. The healed man stood before them, and that was an argument that left them nothing to say.

The Christ whom the apostles preached was a living Christ.

A lesson for children: We can always be bold when we are on God's side.

Next Lesson—"True and False Givings."—Acts 4: 32-35.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Several Michigan cities and villages enforce curfew ordinances which require that all children vacate the streets at or before 9 o'clock in the evening. The measure has worked so successfully that a bill was introduced in the

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray
ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Convention.

To the Republican electors of the State of Michigan: The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican party, as declared in its platform, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1897, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Crawford county is entitled to two delegates.

DEXTER M. FERRY,
CHAIRMAN.
DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15th 1897.

Republican Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Detroit, February 23d, 1897.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Ball,	2
Frederic,	2
Blaine,	2
Grove,	2
Beaver Creek,	3
Grayling,	1
Center Plains,	3
Maple Forest,	3
South Branch,	2

R. D. CONNINE, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN STALEY, Sec.

No matter how low the Republican machine may sink in any State, the Democrats are almost sure to offer a little worse exhibition of degraded politics.—N. Y. Post (Dem.)

The fact that the deficit is about \$90,000 a day is tempered by the reflection that the number of days the people will have to stand it is tapering off beautifully.—Globe Dem.

Free trade papers are making much ado about the export of manufactured goods the past year, but the value is hardly more than the value of free wool and woollens imported.—Ind. Journal.

After all, Bryan can hardly be blamed for his refusal to believe that prosperity has returned. His experience as a lecturer was enough to make anybody feel gloomy.—Cleveland Leader.

It appears that Iowa is about \$170,000 better off than she had expected to be at the close of the last year. This adds to her splendid Republican majority another reason for gratification on her part.

The South, during President Harrison's administration, got a test of the benefits of protection and liked it. It gained then such prosperity as it had never known before, not even in the palmy days of "King Cotton." No wonder it wants a resumption of this policy.—New York Tribune.

It will be six months next Tuesday since W. J. Bryan first soared away into a world-wide notoriety. He came down alive in the parachute, but the condition of the Democratic party is a matter of uncertainty.—Globe Dem.

Senator Hill is still a Democrat, but a fatigued and down-hearted one. "The demagogues, by their violent doctrine," he says, "have driven every man of property out of the Democratic party and it is now on the rocks of populism." He adds that "there is no gloom without its tallow dip," but acknowledges, that in the present instance the light is a very feeble and doubtful one.—Exchange.

The eighth annual banquet of the Alger Club was in every respect up to the high standard of that organization's way of doing things. The feast of reason and flow of soul and the menu were all that could be desired, while Republican enthusiasm present had rather more than the usual number of warhorns in it. As a political organization of itself, and as an auxiliary to the greater party organization of the State, the Alger Club has demonstrated its usefulness and power. May its shadow never grow less. There is yet work for it to do, and a most commendable disposition of the club to do it with the vim and vigor that make for victory. The banquet was one of the club's most gratifying successes, and there is a certain gentleman in this town, who is all right, who never had more reason than he has to day to feel proud of this popular organization, that bears his name.—Detroit Journal.

"Hail Columbia's" First Rendition

"Hail Columbia" was written in 1788 by Joseph Hopkinson, when Congress, in session at Philadelphia, was debating what attitude to assume in the struggle between France and England. Party feeling ran high, and the air was surcharged with patriotic enthusiasm. A young actor in the city, who was about to have a benefit came to Hopkinson in despair and said that twenty boxes remained unsold, and it looked as the proposed benefit would prove a failure. If Hopkinson would write him a patriotic song, adopted to the tune of "The President's March," then popular, it would save the day. The following afternoon the song was ready; it was duly advertised, the house was packed, and in wild enthusiasm the song was encored and re-encored.—February Ladies Home Journal.

How to Successfully Influence Non-Churchgoers.

If you can make people believe that they are welcome in God's house it is not hard to induce them to come, and if you make the service attractive to them there is no trouble to hold them. The old gospel has never had such power over man as it has to-day, and what we want is Bible-teaching. Plenty of illustrations to make the truth practical and everyday, and a fearless application of them will always be essential anywhere. What men want is to be preached to not over. A minister was complaining to an actor that while his sermons were true they had less effect upon his hearers than the actors' impersonations over his hearers. The reply was true. "You preach truth as though it were fiction," said the actor, "I act fiction as though it were truth."—Dwight L. Moody, in Demorest's Magazine for February.

Justly the Favorite.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who give Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a fair trial, pronounced it unexcelled as a cure for constipation, indigestion and sick headache. Ask your neighbor. Trial size 10c, also in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

In the United States last year the lynchings lead the legal executions by 131 to 122. Aside from the fact that some innocent men suffer from the mistakes of Judge Lynch, the record is a stain upon American civilization.

That Tired Feeling,

about which newspaper jokers write so much, is with most of us at times, an actual condition, and not to be laughed at in fact. It is the result of long neglect and misuse of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin comes in and removes this feeling, and life again seems worth living. Try a 10 cent bottle (10 doses 10 cents) of L. Fournier.

"Are we not about to pass a tariff law making it a crime to trade with foreigners?" inquires a free-trade organ. No indeed. We are going to have a tariff law making it possible to trade with our people, by giving them employment and wages to buy with. That's all, worried contemporary.—Kan. City Journal.

Orr and Temple,

of Tecumseh, Mich., write us on Jan. 14th, 1897, that their order of Nov. 11th, 1895, consisting of eight dozen in package and a quantity in bulk of your Syrup Pepsin, is all sold. We find it one of the best sellers and gives the best satisfaction of any remedy ever sold over a counter. It is in 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

A new Book. Knitting and Crocheting, of 64 pages, over 60 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc. has been published by The Home, 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20 page monthly, filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics, and fashions. Its department of fancy work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents a year, and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers a copy of this book will be given with a six months subscription. The price of the book is 25 cents, but a six months subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 25 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our little six year old daughter had a very sore throat, badly ulcerated, and coughed almost incessantly. Gave the White Wine of Tar Syrup according to directions, and she began to improve immediately, and soon got well. Mrs. Groves and I have recommended it to others and we consider it the very best medicine in use.

Rev. D. H. GROVES,
Pastor M. E. Church,
Clarksville, Mo.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expense. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1897.

The members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made it very plain to Secretary Olney, at the meeting of the committee that he attended upon the invitation of Senator Sherman, now chairman of that committee, and soon to succeed him at the head of the State Department, that neither prejudice nor a desire to get even with the administration was playing any part in the consideration of the arbitration treaty; that Senators were only after the fullest information about those sections of the treaty, upon which more than one construction could be placed, and that when that information had been obtained the treaty would be dealt with according to its merits.

The result of none of the Senatorial contests gave more satisfaction to Republicans in Congress than the re-election of Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina. There was a double satisfaction. They were glad to see Senator Pritchard re-elected because they thought he deserved to be, and because it was a stinging defeat for Senator Butler, the man who traded the Populist vote to Sewall, and who has been posing as the biggest headed rooster in the Populist barn yard, and otherwise making a show of himself.

This week has been almost entirely devoted to routine business in both branches of Congress, excepting the time given up to the Nicaragua Canal Bill in the Senate. The republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee are sticking steadily to the hard task of preparing the tariff bill. How hard this work really is there are few who understand, outside of those who have taken part in similar jobs.

Ex-President Harrison, Ex-Attorney General Miller and Ex-Vice-President Morton were in Washington this week, but their visit has no political significance, as neither of them is now actively in politics. The first two came in connection with a case they had in the Supreme Court, and the latter on business connected with his large holdings of Washington real estate.

A petition signed by more than two hundred members of the House, asking that time be given for the consideration of twenty-two bills on the calendar, providing for the erection of public buildings in various States, was presented to Speaker Reed this week, by a committee headed by Representative Hicks, of Pa. Mr. Reed now has the matter under consideration. Although he candidly told the committee that he was personally opposed to appropriations of this nature, while the annual deficit is \$58,000,000, and that he did not approve of passing bills providing for public buildings, and leaving the appropriations to pay for them to be made by other Congresses, there is a possibility that he may grant the request of the signers of the petition, and set aside one or more days for the consideration of these bills.

They silver democrats are already weakening on their programme of preventing the confirmation of the nomination of Gold-Democrats for office. Secretary Francis was confirmed without a division, and the nominations of Ex-Congressman Forman, who was the gold-democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, to be commissioner of internal revenue, and of Wm. Crow McCrery, to be collector of the first district of Missouri, have been favorably reported, and will probably be confirmed. Some of the small fry nominations will probably be permanently hung up, because they have nobody in the Senate to make a fight for them.

The House Committee on Public Lands spoiled some democratic stories by promptly reporting back to the House the Free-Homestead Bill, just as it was passed by the Senate. Chairman Lacey presented a minority report favoring the exception of lands the government is selling as trustee for the Indians.

Senator Hill will not discuss the Delaware Senatorial muddle for publication, but it is a good guess to say, that Mr. Kenney, the Democrat, who claims to have been elected to the Senate from that State a few days ago, will not be escorted to a seat in that body on the day he presents his credentials. Col. DuPont thinks he has a prior claim on that seat, and the Committee on Elections is now considering, as to whether it shall report in favor of the re-opening of Col. DuPont's claim.

A Senator who hasn't exactly made up his mind as to whether he will vote for or against the ratification of the arbitration treaty, said speaking of it: "After all there are two sides to the question. Speaking generally of arbitration, I should not hesitate to say that I favor it, but specifically I am not so sure about it. For instance, had arbitration been applied to the quarrel of the American colonies with England, and the decisive vote been cast by a monarch of Europe, do you suppose there would today be any United States?"

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We just incidentally mention the above as food for serious thought, and ask, if in your opinion it is not best to trade with a

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No journal ever had a title that more perfectly described it than the newspaper-magazine "Every Where." It goes all over the world, and the universe, too, for that matter, after its material; and when it gets back home with it, serves it up in such a dandy and healthful way, that it rests and invigorates all who partake of it. Better than that it starts out again, carries the fine repasts all over the country, and places them the whole year through upon the centre-table of every family circle that has sent it the small sum of fifty cents. The January number is at hand, and contains in its fine table of contents a beautifully illustrated poem by Will Carleton, entitled "Up in the Loft." Every Where Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists digestion; cures diarrhoea and dysentery in the worst form; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain arising from the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.
Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes
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You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

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The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.

Wait for the Trio, Feb. 4th.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.

The Supervisors met in extra session, Monday.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

Montmorency pays \$150.00 a year for a telephone in the Court house.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Chris Peterson, Jan. 14th, a son.

Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. H. & Co.

T. A. Carney went to Bay City, last week, on a business trip.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co.

D. Trotter is at work in the office of S. H. & Co., this week.

R. P. Forbes returned from his visit at Flint and vicinity, Saturday morning.

The best place to Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

A Grand Rapids firm has purchased 1000 acres of hardwood land in Elmhurst township, Otsego county.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not? Sold by S. S. Claggett.

The severe storm and cold of Sunday materially reduced the church attendance in this village.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Geo. L. Alexander was in attendance at the Circuit Court, at Gaylord Tuesday.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

One of our Lady teachers forgot to tuck in her ears last Sunday, and Jack Frost bit them severely.

Jasper Annis has moved to Royal Oak, near Logansport, Ind., having sold his farm in Beaver Creek.

Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander returned from her visit at Detroit and Ann Arbor, last evening.

FOR SALE—Two Horses (one a 3 year old colt). Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

There have been extensive fires in Chicago, Philadelphia and Syracuse this week.

Mrs. M. A. Bates will start for a visit at the old home in New York, next Tuesday.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight is suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe, this week.

John Rasmussen is rushing things in his lumber camp. This snow made him smile audibly.

A. E. Newman has enjoyed the past week in surveying near Vienna, Cool.

The general store in which was the post office at Hillman, was burned Tuesday.

Every farmer in this county should take the "Michigan Farmer." Read the prospectus and our offer in another column.

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders. S. H. & Co.

R. R. employees report an increase of business on the line as the result of the snow fall. Several who were laid off have been recalled to work.

Louis Jensen and Rasmus Hanson purchased 80 acres of railroad land in the north part of the village of Gaylord.

Report says that Charles Ingerson and family will resume agricultural pursuits this spring, on their farm in Maple Forest.

Fresh Bulk Oysters, Oranges, and Lemons, also a full line of Tablets, Pencils, Box papers, &c., at J. W. Sorenson's.

The metropolitan papers are filled with tales of sufferings among the poor classes in the cities, and calls for aid.

Mrs. C. L. Trombley has the pleasure of entertaining her sister, Mrs. Stevens, and husband, of Bay City, this week.

Joe Rosenthal and his bride are expected to arrive in Grayling, next Saturday evening. They were married Tuesday evening.

The storm that reached here last Thursday was the most severe of the year, accompanied by high wind. Saturday and Sunday night the mercury registered at ten degrees below zero, and was 5 degrees below all day Sunday.

Past Lady Commander McCann, L. O. T. M., was entertained by Mrs. H. C. Dettman, during her stay in this city, last week.

It is reported that the post office war in Frederic, wages fast and furious. The number of candidates is unknown.

The K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M. are under obligation to Miss Josie Jones for music for their installation ceremonies, last Saturday evening.

A. Burbonnals, well known in this section, left last week for Texas City, Texas, where he contemplates making his future home. He is interested in a land company there.

Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. L. J. Lane desires a place as cook, or for general housework, where she can have her little girl, twelve years old, with her, to attend school. Leave word at this office.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry went home the first of the week. She is walking about the house without the aid of crutches, and hopes to be able to dance before Spring.

John Cook, an old man, came to town, Saturday with his feet badly frozen. Dr. Woodworth attended to the frozen members, and Cook left for Tuscola county, Tuesday.

Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, preached both morning and evening, at the M. E. Church, last Sunday, and returned to Bay City on the morning train.

Leave your order at the store of S. H. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

Mrs. Isabel Forbush, of Gaylord, past President of the W. R. C. of that town, who was called to Buffalo, N. Y., by the death of her sister, on the 8th inst., returned last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cassimer, who have been in Chattanooga, Tennessee, this winter, are now enjoying the warmer climate of Florida. The AVALANCHE follows them in their visits.

The village marshal of Standish has resigned because he concluded the money paid him as salary was a needless expenditure. Noble patriot. —Ches. Tribune.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Eq-Register John Hanna was in town Tuesday. He will make the stumps and dirt fly on his farm this season. He reports his sheep in prime condition.

Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. J. J. Coventry was the welcome guest of Mrs. R. P. Forbes last week. It is her first outing since the accident received Nov. 3d, and is enjoyed by her, though her recovery seems slow.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet for work at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Chalker (C. H.), on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, for work. A ten cent lunch will be served at five o'clock, to which all are invited.

The interest in agriculture in this section is rapidly growing. Farmers are now discussing the best methods of cultivation and best varieties of seed. The will find it much more profitable than talking on the silver question.

Mon. R. O. Crump had a narrow escape from a terrible death, Saturday evening. He had stepped from a train at Flint, to send a telegram, when he slipped and fell, and just missed decapitation by the wheels. He escaped with slight injury, and came home on a later train.

Mr. Tierney, of Roscommon, and Geo. Hartman, of Ball, are buying Cedar on the Au Sable, which will give employment to settlers along the river, and some cash. Prices are low, but better than doing nothing, and the firm will pay all the market will warrant.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Judge Sharpe, while holding court at Gaylord, Tuesday, received a telegram announcing the death of his father, at Niles. Court was adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

There has been unusual excitement this week over the action of the Board of Supervisors. As full proceedings will be published we forbear comment, but invite a careful perusal of our next issue. It is patent that reform is necessary somewhere.

Flags were placed at half mast Friday, over Rudbeck Epst. G. A. R., headquarters, and on the city hall, when the death of Supervisor Kreide-man, of the fourth ward, was learned, and they remained up until after the funeral, Sunday afternoon.—Chesbogan Tribune.

The other day a Crawford county teacher and one of her scholars went mule and horse back riding. All went well, until a partridge flew across the road, when the mule took a notion to run away, the pony following suit. The girls clung on they won't tell how, so no bones were broken.

The storm, beginning last Thursday, has been general throughout the United States, and exceedingly severe. The record for extreme cold has been broken in many localities. This section has been the warmest of any portion of Michigan, the south line of the state being from 4 to 20 degrees colder than here.

The Co's big mill has been closed down the past week, while repairs were made. We hear that when they start up again that both day and night runs will be made. This is good news, if true, as it will give employment to a large number more of men, and greatly improve business in town.—Lewiston Journal.

Every place where the Detroit Ladies have appeared the second time the receipts have doubled, and in one case trebled. They never disappoint their audiences, but always delight them. They are better than ever this season, and have a more pleasing program. February 4th, is the date.

Don't forget the "Detroit Ladies Trio" Concert, for the benefit of Epworth League, Feb. 4th. It will not be too severely classical, but high class, and can be appreciated by those people who simply love music, but make no pretensions to being critics, while the dramatic parts and the pantomimes will delight, amuse and please every ear and eye.

The "Detroit Ladies Trio," who are coming here, hardly need an introduction, having played here and pleased everybody at their first performance. But it is well to remind our readers that these ladies are all artists and graduates, that they have an entire change of program, and introduce new specialties. Everyone should see "The Lotus Eaters," one of the most beautiful things on exhibition; also the scene from Hecuba, a charming and lovely act. Go and see the draping, the attitudes, the poses; go and hear the most artistic company on the road. At Opera House, Feb. 3d.—West Branch Herald.

Last Friday night, in spite of the howling blast that raged so furiously, there was a pleasant gathering of twenty-seven neighbors at the home of Fred Scholtz, in Cent. Plains. The evening was spent in dancing to the merry tune of Joe Metcalf's violin, accompanied by Fred Nichols guitar. The dancing was interspersed with taffy-pulling and eating pop-corn and apples. At one o'clock a bountiful repast was spread, of which all partook, for Mrs. Scholtz knows well how to tickle the palate with tempting viands. After supper each one danced again, to settle the oysters and warm up the ice-cream, and at four o'clock the last guest had departed, each one declaring they had spent a most enjoyable evening, and hoping to enjoy many more like it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

DIED—At Higgins Lake, January 11th, 1897, Mrs. Mary Halls, wife of George Halls, in her 67th year, who was among the first settlers of Crawford county. Mrs. Halls was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 15th, '30, and came to the United States in 1847, and settled in New York. Mrs. Halls was married to her surviving husband in 1879, and settled in Pere Cheney, Crawford County, where they resided until spring of 1882, when they moved to Higgins Lake, where they have had charge of what is called Cottage Grove Camping Grounds ever since. Mrs. Halls united with the Presbyterian Church when very young, and by her every day life those who knew her could see she was a follower of Christ, and her last words were, she was going home to meet her God. She suffered greatly without complaining. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving and faithful husband, and her son, who resides at Higgins Lake, and who have the sympathy of all the neighbors and friends in their sad bereavement.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Attention, Farmers.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to our announcement in another column, of an arrangement by which we offer the "Michigan Farmer" and the "Crawford-Avalanche," both one year, for only \$1.85. "The Michigan Farmer" has lately added four pages to its regular weekly issue, making it 20 pages each week, which is filled with practical and timely articles on all branches of farming. All of the reading matter is set "solid," that is the lines of type are placed closely together so that a page will contain as much reading matter as a page and a half of the ordinary run of farm papers. The market reports alone are worth the price of both papers, as they are very complete and thoroughly reliable. The publishers of "The Michigan Farmer" always stop their paper when a subscription expires, unless they receive an order for a renewal. A free sample copy will be sent to any address by writing to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., or calling at our office. The "Avalanche" will continue to give you all the news, local and foreign. Can you afford to miss this opportunity?

Another Good Man Gone Wrong. He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Ten Lady Macabees and one poor lone man, who is not a Bee at all, and who could only buzz around the outside, visited West Branch, last Monday, to attend the installation of the officers at that place, by the Great Lady Commander, Mrs. Francis E. Burns. After the installation there was a fine musical program, followed by a banquet and dancing, at the Opera House. Our ladies were royally entertained, and it is all honey between the two hives.

Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup, wherever introduced, is considered the most pleasant and effective remedy for all throat and lung complaints. It is the only prominent cough medicine that contains no opiates and that can safely be given to children. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned." A Miss Stephens, of Esplanade, who had been a clerk in the Auditor General's office under Turner, failed of an appointment under Aud. General Dicks, which fact she attributed to Col. G. V. R. Pond, and at tacked him in his office in the capitol, striking several blows with a strap. Those who know Col. Pond know him as a gentleman, whose word is his bond.

The joint installation of the officers of the K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M., last Saturday evening, was conducted by Past Lady Commander McCann, of West Branch, who is highly commended for the excellence of her work, which has never been excelled here. She was accompanied by thirteen ladies from the West Branch Hive, who assisted. A banquet followed, which was, as ever in Grayling, a success, and the time after, till the departure of the train, was passed with music and cards, in the parlors of Mrs. Dettman, at the R. R. House.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THIS BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Eruptions, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier's drug store.

The Grandest Remedy. Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief, spent many nights sitting up in a chair, was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest medicine ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

Something to Know. It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nervous centres in the stomach, greatly stimulates the Liver and the Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of Grayling township will meet in caucus, at the Town Hall, Friday evening the 15th day of February to elect 17 delegates to the County Convention.

By Order of Tp. Committee.

FOR RENT—A cottage of 6 rooms, with wood shed and stable, in good order. Enquire at this office.

J. C. HANSON.

For Sale.

One 14x20 engine with fly-wheel, and main shaft, and with or without one or two boilers to suit state. Good second hand, and can be shown running. Will take lumber and shingles for pay. Address:

HOMER WILCOX, Jackson, Mich.

NOTICE.

I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence on Ogema street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reasonable prices, and will exchange work for wood or farm produce.

Jan-97 F. MOSHIER.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Jan. 23d, 1897.

Downy, Patrick; Mickelson, A. C.; Holmes, H. J.; Potter, L.; Miss Musson, Peter; Waits, Wallace.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Grayling Chapter, Royal Arch Masons will hold a special convocation, Saturday evening, for work in the different degrees. Many visitors are expected from outside of town. The Eastern Star will serve a supper to the Chapter and its guests, at W. B. C. hall.

Yes, 'tis true, Foley's Honey and Tar is the best Cough Medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., January, 24th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following names have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claim, and said proof will be made before the Register at Grayling, Mich., on March 3d, 1897, viz: Lorenza C. Huxley, H. E. No. 3433 for the S. E. 1/4 of section 10, Town 27 N. R. 2 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Oliver Valand, A. Chalker, Seth B. Smith, H. S. Buck, all of Grayling P. O., Michigan.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francis Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 23d, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1889, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 36, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, together with attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in the township of 10 North and Range 2 East of the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1889, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 36, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty cents, together with attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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WHEN

"M. D. S." FALL OUT.

About a case, a variety of diagnoses and Prescriptions are apt to be the outcome of the dispute, but it is pretty well understood in Grayling, that

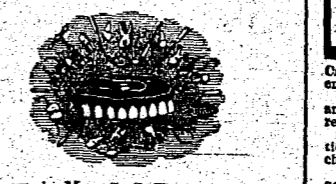
WHEN

"M. D. S." Come Together.

And agree the most, is when the question comes up where to have a prescription filled in the quickest, safest and most reasonable manner. Concurrence points to

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.



OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor, GRAYLING, MICH.

About 1 Ct. Each

A RARE CHANCE FOR SUBSCRIBERS, OLD AND NEW.

156 PAPERS FOR \$1.70.

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Detroit Free Press

Both ONE YEAR for \$1.70.

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The Many Bargains Offered.

WRITE THEM FOR A SAMPLE COPY

In no Other Way Can you Get as much for so Little Money.

Subscribe Now. Do not Delay.

Bring or Send Your Subscription to THE AVALANCHE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinac, 8:00 P. M.

5:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 7:15 A. M.

10:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinac 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinac Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

7:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:30 P. M.; Detroit 10

AT HIGHEST SPEED.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Engineer Hogan's Story of an Unparalleled Fast-Running of the Man Who Holds the Throttle While the Engine Races Into the Night.

Making 112 Miles an Hour.

This is the story of how it feels to drive an engine at its utmost speed, gathered from the lips of the drivers. Various persons have from time to time related their sensations while on board a railway train traveling at the rate of a mile a minute, but much more interesting are the facts as to the sensations of the men in the cab of the engine, who face death and danger, to whom peril is an everyday companion, and who turn their backs on fear.

"Think of traveling at the rate of 112 miles an hour! Only once in the entire history of railroads has the feat ever been accomplished. The bearers of this record are engine 990, that most famous of American locomotives, and its driver, John Hogan. It all happened on the tracks of the New York Central, between Syracuse and Buffalo. This is what Engineer Hogan says:

"To travel along the rails at the rate of 112 miles an hour is as near like flying as anything I can think of. When we got outside of Syracuse and began to crowd on steam, we shook just as if we had been at sea. I tell you I felt excited as we gradually put on steam and I knew we were getting closer and closer to a point of speed that had never been passed by any engine. Faster and faster we went, my heart beating like a trip hammer. The country and the towns on each side of the track didn't seem like anything but streaks. It seemed to me as if everything had gone out of my head but just the power to watch that steam gauge and to keep track of that speed.

"When we reached the hundred mile an-hour pace, I knew all records had been broken. Old 990 and John Hogan had gone faster than any engine and engineer had ever traveled. I felt a sense of exhilaration and pride such as I never experienced before or since. Then came the desire to see what we really could do. It seemed to me as if I would almost burst. I saw that every condition was favorable to a wonderful run, and I had a good excuse for it, for we were a little behind time.

"A little more pressure and the engine jumped forward as if it were alive. The rush of wind outside the cab was so like a gale that I felt we must be in a storm. One hundred and

I would know that no power but that of God Almighty could save her. Once anything that lives gets within a certain distance before the engine it simply means instant death for whatever it may be."

Engineer Edward Rogers, of the New York Central Railroad, is one of the old stand-bys. Few men have had more experience in an engine cab than he, when it comes to talking of real experiences. "I tell you what it is," he said, "the engineer is the very soul of the entire train. The safety of every passenger depends on him. He must have constant watchfulness and presence of mind. The train runs on schedule time, but if that time is passed, it depends on the engineer's nerve whether the schedule is kept or not."

"There is as much difference between engineers as there is between engines, and that is saying a great deal. Some men have the faculty of sitting in a cab with the engine lying along the 'iron' at the rate of a mile a minute or more without a tremor or excitement of any sort. Another man in the same place and under the same condition will lose his nerve entirely, get rattled for some unaccountable reason, and fall most miserably in the most important duty of an engineer.

"There are engines and engines, and there are engineers and engineers. A crank engine and a first-class engineer make as bad a combination as a good engine and a poor driver. There are crank engines just the same as there are cranky men, and sometimes they cause a deal more trouble. If necessary, we can look a cranky human being up, but a cranky engine is the bane of a railroad man's life. It is no exaggeration to say that an engineer becomes acquainted with an engine just as a man becomes accustomed to a horse. Some men can drive an engine much faster than others. That is owing, in some instances, to the fact that the man has not nerve enough to 'crowd her.' Sometimes it is also due to the fact that he does not know the good points of the machine he is handling."

The engineer who runs what is called the night express from Jersey City to Philadelphia travels over as good a piece of track as there is anywhere. He runs one of what are called the "swell" trains on the Pennsylvania system, and his responsibility is very great indeed. Edward Simpson is the name of the man who holds the throttle of the engine that pulls this train, and he is an old-timer. "I always feel a sense of freedom and exhilaration," he said, "when going at full speed over the line, and I am perfectly happy when in the cab. When I am on a run I have only two thoughts. One is to

keep on schedule time and the other to keep an eye out for signals. An engineer who does not constantly keep a lookout for danger is not fit for his position, and the same statement applies to a man who loses his nerve."

Stalking a Deer on the Ice. We had gone up in the great bay near the head of the lake, when some boys along the shore started a deer and chased it onto the ice, and we had the most exciting chase immediately after I ever took part in. We did not harm the animal, and had we wished to do so we couldn't, for there wasn't a gun in the crowd, but we made him "make the effort of his life" before he broke through the ice and swam away. When we sighted him he was making straight across the bay, which is five miles wide, and the ice was so slippery that he could not make anything like the usual time of his kind when they throw their souls into their heels, and scatter miles behind them with an easy indifference most beautiful to witness.

We played wolf on him. "Doc," Spaulding, who was riding the ice bicycle, shot straight ahead, and very soon passed him, and forced him to turn, and when he did turn there was a ring of skaters all around him, and for an hour he played with us very much as a four-legged seal might.

We got him running in a circle, but we were unable to catch him, for every time any one tried it that venturesome individual either failed to get a hold on him, or, succeeding, was hurled as from a catapult along the ice, to the great delight of all the rest. It was the merriest skating party I ever witnessed, although the deer might not have seen much matter for merriment in it.

But he was perfectly safe, unless his wind played out before ours did, of which the event proved there was small danger. One wing of the circular trocha we had formed in the line got out of breath and slogged up, a gap was formed in the line, and the deer went through it like a flash, and the last we saw of him was "bull-down," and going as merrily as it freshly started. —Minnneapolis Tribune.

"When I am running an engine, I seldom think what may be on the track ahead of me. Why, if I should see my own mother on the rails in front of my engine, within a train's length of me,

WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

The Senator from Iowa, Who Has Declined to Accept a Place in the Cabinet of President McKinley.



MEN WHO BOTHER CONDUCTORS

Commercial Travelers Who Look as Much Alike as Two Pins.

Passenger Traffic Manager McCormick, of the Big Four, is in very serious trouble, and is puzzling his brain night and day to find a way to extricate himself. The cause of all his woe is the fact that two commercial travelers, patrons of the Big Four, who travel on mileage books, look so much alike that the conductors are continually accusing one of them of riding on a mileage book that isn't his, and in fact, the conductors on several occasions have refused to accept the mileage, and have taken up the book.

One of these men is a Mr. Schaefer, who travels for a Cincinnati house, and who makes his headquarters at Huntington, W. Va. The other is a Mr. Stiner, whose home is at Covington, and who represents a company at Columbus. Stiner has been traveling over the Big Four for a long time, and is known by the conductors. Recently Schaefer's territory was extended, so that he takes in the Big Four road in his trips. These two men look as much alike as two peas, and every time that Schaefer presents his mileage book to a Big Four conductor the knight of the punch and belt cord says:

"Mr. Stiner, I am very sorry, but I can't accept this mileage; it's only good to be used by Mr. Schaefer, and it's against the rules of the company for anyone else to ride on it."



THE TROUBLE-SOME DOUBLES.

"My name is Schaefer, and I own this mileage book."

"Look here, old man," says the conductor, as a general thing, "you have been on my train too many times to give me any such a game as that. Your name is Stiner, and you can't fool me. You will either have to pay or get off the train."

All the protests made by Schaefer have, as a general thing, been of no avail, and Mr. Schaefer has been compelled to pay his fare on several occasions. The amount has been cheerfully refunded, with profuse apologies, by Mr. McCormick, but he says he can't stand the strain much longer, and some way must be devised for distinguishing these two men so that no more mistakes will occur. The two travelers are good friends and resemble each other so closely that it is doubtful if their own mothers could tell them apart. They were recently photographed together, a copy of which we print.

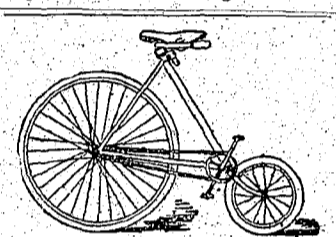
Cotton Production. The Charleston News and Courier has made a calculation which shows that the State of South Carolina raises more cotton to the square mile than

any State in the country. The production in the State is put at 25 bales to the square mile; in Georgia the production is 18 bales; in Mississippi, 23 bales; in Alabama, 12 3/4 bales; in Louisiana, 10 1/4 bales, and in Texas, 7 1/4 bales. The table shows nothing of considerable importance, probably, says the Savannah News, except that South Carolina is devoting more attention to cotton than she ought to, and that if Texas raised as much cotton to the square mile as South Carolina does, her crop would be nearly 7,000,000 bales.

FREAKS IN WHEELS.

Some queer English notions presented to the Public.

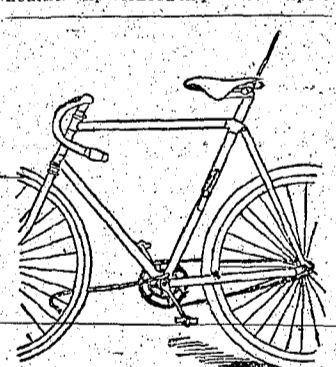
At the Stanley cycle show in England this year there have been on display some novel creations in wheels. Perhaps the most interesting of them is



NEW TRIANGULAR FRAME.

the triangular-framed wheel, with handle bars to the rear of the saddle, giving the rider the bolt upright, or, as it is sometimes called, the hygienic position while riding. The triangle frame was originated by a New London, Conn., manufacturer, who exhibited a wheel of that description at the '96 cycle show in Madison Square Garden. But the handle bars on his machine were on the front tube, and not behind the saddle, which gave the rider a leaning position. Another curious feature of the English freak is that it is driven with grooved sprockets and a band, in place of toothed sprockets and chain.

The new seat-post is decidedly novel. It is a double-barreled affair, the top and bottom tubes being connected by steel hinges, which allow considerable forward and backward play. It is not likely to become popular. The use of one of the tubes in the frame as a pump cylinder has been tried in this country in a slightly different form without success. But the English inventor claims that he has overcome all the difficulties experienced in previous experiments.



ENGLISH FRAME PUMP.

ments, and that he has a device which is easily applied to any wheel and furnishes a powerful pump that will not get out of order and is always ready for use.



A WINTER NIGHT'S PROBLEM. BLUE EYES OR BROWN EYES, WHICH SHALL I BE? I AGREE BOTH AND THEY BOTH AGREE ME. WHICH ONE SHALL WE ME? WHICH ONE SHALL HAVE I MUST PUT THE QUESTION TONIGHT WHILE WE QUARE.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Christian Liberty.—The unwritten constitution of our institutions, the bedrock of our civilization and liberties, is Christian, not pagan.—Rev. A. B. Storms, Methodist, Detroit.

Intellectuality.—All people in this country are intellectual. All the educated. They read the newspapers, and keep posted on affairs. To be an American is to wear the badge of intellectuality.—Dr. Mangasarian, Society of Ethical Culture, Chicago.

Individuality.—This is an age of the individual, and there is no danger that the possibilities of individual expression will be lost. God's purpose is that every man shall stand absolutely on his own individuality.—Rev. S. R. Fuller, Episcopalian, Boston.

Spain.—Spain is a robber. She has appropriated to herself practically all legislative and administrative powers in Cuba. Her electoral laws are such that Spaniards resident in Cuba are always in the majority.—Rev. R. G. Hutchins, Presbyterian, Cleveland.

Old Age.—There is something so fair in a man old age that causes us to bend the knee almost involuntarily and incline the head in respectful homage. Age can be so beautiful. The passions are held in check. The tempestuous longings of youth are stilled and serenely sit upon the brow of him who has grown old gracefully, upon whose heart time has laid his hand gently.—Rabbi David Phillips, Hebrew, Cincinnati.

The Turk.—The Turk is by instinct a thief and a murderer, and his path is always marked by rapine and the shedding of the blood of the innocent. Cleveland should be praised for what he has dared to say against the bloody work of the Sultan.—Bishop J. P. Newman, Methodist, San Jose, Cal.

Tramps.—A man willing to work and not able to find it has a right to live. The human society that compels a tramp to be considered out of order. Such a society needs prompt reconstruction. Such a society the twentieth century will set in order.—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver.

Gambling.—The sin or crime of gambling has spread itself over society, and is drawing down strong men. It is one of the greatest crime breeders in the land. There is nothing else that causes so much crime and sin—except the one vice of liquor.—Rev. W. A. Gardner, Christian Church, San Francisco.

True Religion.—Scorpions breed under stones. So ceremonial religion often covers all manner of meanness and vicious selfishness. True religion means a life that is absorbed in the person and teaching of Jesus Christ. Whatever detracts from the sacred life and mission of Christ is not Christian, is no part of true religion.—Rev. Dr. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.

Heretics.—The real heretics are the narrow bigots who insist that no man may have any part in the eternal salvation unless he swallows some creed or dogma. If I could excommunicate any man it would be the man who pretends to deny all grace to those who live justly with mankind, but who do not accept their claimy dogmas.—Rev. Lyman Ward, Universalist, New York.

WINTER COSTUME.

Happy Conception in Dress for Cold Weather Cycling.

To the enthusiastic cyclist who rides his "silent steed" on a cold day the question of dress is a most important one. His rapid progress accentuates the effect of the low temperature on his body, and unless he is properly clothed he will be very uncomfortable. The old-timers who have ridden for years in all sorts of weather all agree on the costume as pictured above as the ideal one for cold weather. The cyclist should wear a suit of medium weight underclothing. Over the underclothing



WINTER COSTUME FOR CYCLISTS.

heavy, closely-woven golf stockings, a heavy, closely-woven sweater or two, if cold enough, and a heavy cable suit. As his feet, hands and ears will be most susceptible, he should wear fur lined gloves, or, if they are too expensive, heavy woolen gloves, arctic overshoes and a close-fitting cotton skull cap that may be pulled down over his ears.

A Snap Shot.

A little child often not only leads but amuses by original descriptions of ordinary events. Says the Pittsburg Chronicle:

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches, to twelve men who sat all together, and then these twelve men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."

Not All Boldness.

Dick—Polly played a rattling good game at poker last night, didn't she? Dan—(who lost some of his money)—Yes, I guess she did.

Dick—There's a girl for you! No lack of go about her! All boldness and dash!

Dan—Not all boldness, dear boy! Polly was shy several times last night, when she thought nobody noticed it.—New York Tribune.

PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Adolph Deucher, the New Head of the Little Republic in the Alps.

Dr. Adolph Deucher, the newly elected president of the republic of Switzerland, does not go into this important office as a tyro. The Doctor once before served as the chief executive of the stanch little republic in the Alps. That was six years ago, and his administration was pleasing and satisfactory to the Swiss. He is a seasoned statesman and understands the needs of his country thoroughly. The President of the Swiss is elected yearly by the Congress of the nation—thus giving more plasticity to the executive department in point of ability and worthiness than is given in most republics. Dr. Deucher is a native of Steckborn, in Thurgau, and was born in 1831. He went abroad for his studies, and Heidelberg turned him out an M.D. He finished his medical studies at Zurich, Prague, and Vienna. The Doctor has been actively engaged in the politics of Switzerland ever since his youth. He was chosen a member of the canton council in 1868, and in 1879 was sent to the prefecture of the council. From 1880 to 1873 he was German member of the national Council. He then retired from public life and devoted himself to his profession till 1879, when he was re-elected to the council. He was president of the council from 1882 until 1893. Ten years ago Dr. Deucher was elected to the



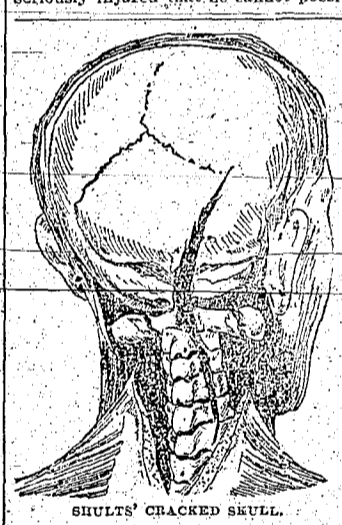
DR. ADOLPH DEUCHER.

federal council of his country, and this year was made vice president of that body, which is the equivalent of vice president of the republic. Switzerland always rewards its vice presidents by promoting them to the highest office, and all the Swiss know that the Doctor would again fill the office he so well filled before. As president he retains the direction of the department of agriculture and industry as a federal councillor, and the enlargement of his office will serve to assist him materially in the functions of these important internal services. Dr. Deucher is a very patriotic Swiss.

CRACKED HIS SKULL.

Most Peculiar Football Accident Ever Known.

James Shults, while tackling a player in a game at Dayton, Ohio, was so seriously injured that he cannot possi-



SHULTS' CRACKED SKULL.

bly live. His head and the knee of the man he tackled came in contact. Shults' injury is a peculiar one. As near as can be learned the cervical atlas, at the top part of the spinal column, on which the skull rests, has been doubly fractured, two of the posterior projections being broken off, and a fracture extending clear into the spinal column and up into the skull resulted.

Copied the Name from His Grip. Mr. Smith, an English traveler, arrived one evening at a hotel in Austria. On the way he had picked up a smart German and hired him as a servant. In Austria every one staying at a hotel is obliged to register his name and occupation in a book, which is kept for police examination, so Mr. Smith told his servant Fritz to bring this book for him to write his name.

"I have already registered myself," said Fritz, "as an Englishman of independent means."

"But I've never told you my name, so how do you know what it is?"

"I copied it from Fritz's portmanteau," answered Fritz. "Why, it isn't on my portmanteau," cried Mr. Smith, "bring the book and let me see what you have put down." The book was brought and Mr. Smith, to his amusement, discovered that his clever servant had described him as: "Monsieur Warranted Sole Leatherer"—The Gripack.

A Hen's Remarkable Fast.

The length of time a hen can survive without food or water is something remarkable. About the middle of September an Ohio farmer put a setting hen in an empty barrel, placing a lid on top. He forgot all about the hen until three months after, when he was surprised to find it alive. It had remained in the barrel during all that time without a drop of water or food. In a very short time it was restored to the flock as well as ever.

Life in Spain.

In Spain constitutional indifference, fertile soil, and a magnificent climate combine to make life one long dawdle. In Turkey the natural thrift and industry of the real Turkish population are paralyzed into idleness and apathy by the hopelessness of winning anything worth having which will not be at once stolen by official corruption.

JOKE OF THE WEEK

She boasts a pretty, gold-trimmed purse, The envy of the host. But shopping leads from bad to worse, It is an empty host.

—Washington Star.

She—You seem to forget yourself, sir. He—How could I do otherwise in your presence?—Judy.

Friend—I suppose everything you write now goes? Author—Yes, but most of it comes back.—Harlem Life.

"I know now," remarked the young man who was sued for breach of promise, "why they call it 'courtin'.'"—Tid-Bits.

Editor—Your story is flat. Author—Yes? Editor—I wish to compliment you. Most stories we get are rolled up.—Puck.

"Under Simon, what is a phenomenon?" "A phenomenon is a man who gets so rich that he won't accept a pass on a railroad."—Chicago Record.

Bubbies—My wife and I met by accident. Thrown together by chance, as it were. Wheelwoman (eagerly)—Did you break the bicycles?—Buffalo Times.

"I fared pretty well on Christmas," said the man with the blue coat. "Indeed?" "Yes; you know I'm a street car conductor."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Newlywed (in tears)—You used to say that you would be glad to die for me. Mr. Newlywed—Well, I would now. Mrs. Newlywed—Well, you may now.—Judge.

"I'll wager that woman submarine diver doesn't stay under the water more than ten minutes at a time." "Why?" "Nobody down there to talk to."—Chicago Record.

"Pugilism isn't what it used to be." "No; the advances made in implements of modern warfare have thrown it into the shade somewhat."—Philadelphia North American.

Hungry Higgins—All dis here hand-out lacks is finger-bowls. Weary Watkins—Yes, I think I could get away with about a three-finger bowl myself.—Indianapolis Journal.

Reporter—Three men fell on my trolley wires to-day. City Editor—Run 'em in the current events column. (Chorus of groans from the force.)—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

She—Mr. Fullback never boasts of his football exploits, does he? He—No, I understand that he has nearly killed half a dozen men, but he never says a word about it.—Puck.

"Called any to-day?" "Only once, and then I was left out in the cold." "You don't mean it, where?" "Down at Bagley's. He held four aces."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Alethea (blushingly)—Now, don't, Mr. Dunsnap! I know little Ferdinand is watching at the key-hole. Dunsnap—Well, let's gratify his curiosity, and then he may go away.—Puck.

"I am sorry to hear that Altruism, the clothing merchant, has failed in business." "How did it happen?" "Over-confidence. He brought on a carload of ear-muffs."—Chicago Tribune.

Judge (to a couple sentenced for fighting)—Have you anything to say? Male Defendant—I would like to have my wife commence her term in prison after I am released.—German exchange.

She—Do you believe in long engagements? He—Well, I think an engagement should be long enough to test a man's constancy and to give the girl time to learn to cook.—Brooklyn Life.

He—I'm waiting for the interesting woman of 30 that the novelists talk about. She—Well, you won't find her in Vienna. All the women here under 60 are not over 22.—Illustrated Bits.

"You know that old gag of telling the beggar that you are 'working this side of the street'?" "I tried it the other day." "Did it work?" "No; he licked me for getting on his beat."—Chicago Record.

Cholly—It would be queer, don't you know, if the Theosophists were right, and if we came to life again in some other form. She—Yes, Cholly; some folks might expect better luck next time.—Puck.

Mrs. Mulligan—Do you feel better this morning, Mrs. O'Toole? Mrs. O'Toole—I do, and then again I don't. Mrs. Mulligan—That's bad, for it's hard to know whether to say I'm sorry or glad.—Harper's Bazar.

"They must have had a cyclone over at Newriches' last week." "What makes you think so?" "Mr. Newriches said they had their monogram blown into every piece of glass in the houses."—Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of goods, ma'am?" asked the salesman. "I think," replied the young woman who had just bought a wheel and was about to order her first riding suit, "you may show me some of your early fall styles."—Chicago Tribune.

"Ah," asked the lady, "this rouge will not—er—rub off?" "Oh, dear, no, mem," said the clerk; "it is especially warranted to stand all the kisses of investigation one's feminine friends may choose to try on it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nell—Miss B Jones uses French phrases in the most peculiar manner. Bell—Does she? Nell—Yes, indeed! Why, at breakfast yesterday I asked her how she liked her eggs, and she said they were very chick.—Philadelphia Record.

Buzzbuzz—Is there much difference between comic and grand opera? Sizestep (emphatically)—Oh, yes! In comic opera the actress wears the startling costumes; in grand opera they are worn by the society ladies, in the boxes.—Puck.

Intelligent.

A London dog noticed that at a certain crossing the policeman stopped the traffic in order to allow his mistress to pass over. The other day the dog went out alone, and when he came to the crossing he barked to attract the policeman's attention. The policeman, guessing what the dog wanted, stopped the traffic, whereupon the dog walked slowly across the street.

A fabric made of pine and spruce wood pulp is made into overcoats in Leeds, England. It looks like frieze.

A NATION OF PIRATES.

THE RIFTS HAVE PLUNDERED VESSELS FOR CENTURIES.

France Has Determined to Wipe Them Out, and Incidentally to Change the Map of Africa.

It is generally supposed that pirates no longer exist, except in the lurid literature sold to small boys. This is a mistake. France has just fitted out three warships for the purpose of wiping out a nation of pirates, and Spain stands ready to help France if any help be needed.

The pirates are the Rif of Morocco. Long before the dawn of the Christian era these people were pirates, and they are just as much in the business to-day as ever. Century after century they have plundered on sea and land, and none of the great powers have been ambitious to declare war upon them and bring them to terms.

This is all the more strange for the reason that the great modern guns of the English mounted on the rock of Gibraltar could almost throw a projectile across the strait and into the country inhabited by the pirates.

Rif means "the coast," in the native language, and while the Rifians are nominally the subjects of the sultan of Morocco, he has as much control over them as he has over the Indians of Alaska. All of the resources of Moorish ferocity, cruelty, craft and power have been employed to bring the Rifians to terms, but without success. The sultan of Morocco is not a peaceful gentleman by any means, and deeds of gross inhumanity are of common occurrence with him, but he is not the equal of the Rif pirate in these matters.

The Rif country is not extensive, being but 58 miles wide and 210 miles in length, but if the sultan could control it it would yield rich returns to his tax gatherers. Moreover, it could be made of immense commercial value, as it includes all that part of Morocco fronting upon the Mediterranean sea, running from the city of Ceuta, which is directly opposite Gibraltar, to the boundary line dividing Morocco and Algeria.

A few weeks ago a swarm of Rif pirates in their peculiar little boats called feluccas sailed out to the French ship Corlette, overpowered the crew and plundered her. While they were at work the Spanish steamship Sevilla came to the rescue of the Frenchmen, but the pirates swarmed up on the decks of the Sevilla, killed five men, gathered up a lot of booty and then disappeared.

When the news of this outrageous act reached the French people they were angry, but the statesmen of France were mightily pleased. The outrage has given them an excuse for descending upon the Rif country, conquering it and adding it to their already large possessions in Algeria.

There would be no use in appealing to the sultan of Morocco for redress, for, as has been stated, he is powerless to punish the Rifians. He could be made to pay immense damages for the depredations of his nominal subjects, but France prefers to seek her own vengeance and collect her own damages. These latter will probably take the form of the whole of the Rif country, and if this be accomplished, it will be the first step on the part of a European power to break into the territory of the sultan of Morocco.

Morocco is classed, with other small portions of Africa, under the sinister head of "unappropriated." But if the plans of the French succeed this will have to be changed, as well as the map of Africa. If the sultan of Morocco should show fight against the French he would be in danger of losing the whole of his kingdom, as other European nations would not be likely to interfere in his behalf while France and Russia are so closely attached.

Not the least curious thing about the Rifians is that nothing, or comparatively nothing, is known about them, although their country is nearer to Southern Europe than any other in Northern Africa. The reason of this is their barbarous cruelty and hostility to all strangers. The most venturesome tourists never travel into their territory, as such a venture would be certain death. Two or three men by disguising themselves as Moors have within the past twenty years succeeded in making some investigation of the country, but nothing of a certain and extensive character has been gleaned.

It is estimated that the population of the Rif country is about 105,000. They are not Moors, but come of Berber, or aboriginal stock. They are Mohammedans, but they would murder one of their own religious belief as soon as they would kill a Christian. They are divided into countless little tribes, and when they have nothing better to do fight among themselves. But on a threatened invasion by the regular forces of the sultan they flock together and present a united front to the enemy.

The Rifians are well armed, and know how to use the modern munitions of war with considerable skill. Within the past year they have plundered about a dozen vessels, and the crews of these have reported that the pirates had rifles of recent make. They wear body sashes holding many knives and pistols, and in boarding vessels always use short swords, or daggers, in preference to firearms.

The last venturesome explorer to succeed in getting a partial glimpse of the Rif country was an Englishman named Harris. Disguised as a Moorish trader, with his legs and arms stained a deep brown, he managed to avoid detection for some months. He spoke Arabic fairly well, but deemed it wiser to pose as a deaf mute. He was accompanied by an Arab boy, who did all of the talking, and who proved a valuable assistant. This trip was made in 1888.

This explorer found that the Lesser Atlas mountains, which run along the Rif country parallel with the coast, were splendidly fortified with cannon. Every Rif native is something of a blacksmith and armorer, understanding how to mould bullets, make powder and to repair arms. They buy their guns by making secret journeys to Algerian and Spanish ports, and it is believed that they exchange their plun-

der with certain traders for whatever they need. Moorish customs officers have endeavored to break up the traffic, and thereby cripple the Rifians, but the latter worsted them so badly that of latter years they have done as they pleased.

It remains to be seen what the French will do with them. A French cruiser has been ordered from Toulon to the Rif coast, and Admiral Gervais, commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, has, under orders from Paris, sent the cruiser Troude and the dispatch boat D'Iberville to the scene of what promises to be a bloody conflict.

WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

She is the Idol of Her Nation and Has a Mind of Her Own.

When Queen Victoria inherited the British throne she was scarcely more popular than is the young Queen of Holland at the present moment. The Dutch simply adore their young sovereign, and take the most intense interest in her coming of age (which will take place next August), and in her possible marriage. Queen Wilhelmina is credited by her people with much force of character. It is thought that she will attempt to rule as well as reign, and her choice of a husband is therefore a matter of utmost importance to the Dutch. The Wochen Zeitung, Amsterdam, says on this subject:

"The many rumors of the Queen's approaching marriage are premature. More than once she has declared that she would prefer to remain single as long as possible. At any rate, it is certain that the Queen will choose for herself. She will not be thrust into marriage. Only recently she said: 'I love my loyal subjects, and hope to please them in every way. But if they believe that they have a voice in the choice of my husband, they are decidedly mistaken. If extreme measures should be resorted to against me, I shall be more energetic than ever. I will not be married against my will, and I will not be married at all if I am not allowed to have a voice in the matter.'"

Although there are many points of similarity between the position of the Queen of England and that of the Queen of Holland, there has sprung up between the two countries an estrangement since Wilhelmina inherited the throne of Holland. For some unaccountable reason the young Queen has a violent aversion to everything English. The British press returns this dislike with interest. "Her figure is ungainly, her lips are bloodless," etc., are things we read of her in Life and other English society papers. These descriptions are reported to her and do not assist her in overcoming her dislike of Englishmen. The Vademecum relates the following incident:

"During a recent tour abroad the Queen expressed a wish to the Dutch ambassador accredited to a foreign court to meet his daughters. 'I do so wish to meet some Dutch girls,' she said. 'I am just dying for some one to speak to me in my own language. Do send your daughters to me.' But my daughters do not speak Hollandish," replied the unfortunate nobleman. "My girls were not born in Holland; they speak only English." "Then, for heaven's sake, do not send them to me," replied Wilhelmina, wrathfully. "I will have nothing to do with Dutch girls who do not understand their own language."—Literary Digest.

Nimble Black Snakes.

There has been much discussion among naturalists and sportsmen's journals regarding the ability of this one constrictor, to travel swiftly and the branches. Ten thousand men have seen the sleek black streak of rope accomplish the feat easily. Here is but one incident, says Recreation.

"There are some very good woods in La Salle County, Illinois, because through that country run two of the Mississippi's tributaries, the Illinois and one of its branches, the Vermilion. Bailey's Creek is one of the little farm land tributaries of the Vermilion River. Along the creek are reaches of woodland, or at least there were a while ago. In those bits of woods—bits as compared with Michigan forests—there are and have been, black snakes, great fellows worthy their reputation for speed. This is what happened one day when a young fellow went hunting. It is worth while telling, because it illustrates the black snake's altness among the trees.

Wandering along cautiously and quietly, looking for a shot on either side, the young man heard suddenly an uncommon rustling among the leaves above him. He looked up and saw something that astonished him. A fox squirrel—and a fox squirrel is the biggest of the squirrel kind—was leaping, from limb to limb, and from tree to tree in mortal fright, evidently fleeing from some deadly enemy. Close behind him, curving, twisting and twisting, but with all details of its locomotion invisible from below, so swift its progress, and so easy its passing from limb to limb and tree to tree, came three to five feet of blackness. It was a black snake pursuing the fox squirrel. Its chase was hopeless, but the ability and the hungry earnestness of this one constrictor of our northern woods was demonstrated remarkably. As for the man underneath, well, he was a young fellow with a shotgun. The young fellow with a shotgun is a reasonably good shot in the country, and he kills snakes. He poured a load of shot in that black streak among the branches, and it dropped to the ground, merely a foul, dead, moderately sized specimen of Boscawen constrictor.

Some Eccentrics.

"It is a very funny thing," said a barber to a New York Mail and Express reporter, "how particular some men are about little things. For example, I know one man who has come in here every day for the past five years. He cannot possibly sit still long enough to be shaved unless he is having his boots blacked at the same time. It doesn't make any difference whether they need shining or not, they must be shined if he is to be shaved. Another man insists on holding a palm leaf fan in his hands winter and summer."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Lettuce—Feeding Hens for Eggs—Planning for Fall Fresh Cows—Find a Way or Make It.

ESTABLISHING AN APIARY.
A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture says: Spring is the best time to establish an apiary, especially for a person unacquainted with the practical care of bees. Colonies in good condition secured then are more easily kept in order by the novice than if purchased in the fall. Mistakes in management may possibly be remedied before the season closes, and by the time it is necessary to prepare for the winter the learner will have gained a certain amount of practical knowledge of the nature and requirements of the bees.

If the start be made late in the season, mistakes, if they occur, may result fatally before the proper remedy can be applied. The beginner had better obtain his start by purchasing one or two colonies of pure Italian or Carniolan bees in accurately made frame hives and in first-class condition. These he should get from some bee master of repute near his own place if possible, in order to avoid expressage and possible damage through long confinement or numerous transfers. The cost per colony may be \$8 to \$9, yet bees at this price will generally be found much cheaper in the end, for, though common bees in box hives may frequently be obtained at half the price or less, the cost when finally transferred into frame hives, fitted up with straight combs, and the common queens replaced by Italian or Carniolans, will not be less.

The possession of a colony already in prime working order gives the novice a standard with which to compare all others, and often enables him to avoid costly experiments. Another plan, also commendable, is to agree with some neighboring bee keeper to deliver as many first swarms on the day they issue as are wanted. These will give the right start if placed as received in the frames properly spaced—one and three-eighths inches from centre to centre, it being understood that the swarms are early and prime ones, with vigorous queens. Only those issuing from colonies that have swarmed the year before, or from such as were themselves second swarms of the previous year should be accepted. Swarms from these will have queens not over one year old. It is better to have queens of the current year's raising, but these can only be obtained by taking the second or third swarms from a given hive, which come later and are smaller, or by substituting young queens for those that come with the swarms.

FEMININE DAIRY WISDOM.

As given to the world by Dorothy Tucker through the Farm Journal:
Salting regularly is one very important matter in the dairy.
When cows have not received an abundance of salt, and then a change to regular salting is practiced, a great change both in quantity and quality of milk can be noticed. "A still better plan is to keep it where each cow can help herself whenever she desires."
The best cows are always the heavy feeders.

If they eat heartily and are healthy, and do not lay on fat, you may be sure that it is going somewhere, and you will always find it in the milk pail.
Good, regular care will count now. Breeding and natural capacity are powerless to contribute to successful stock raising unless accompanied by thoughtfulness, intelligence and regular care.
Merit is not proof against neglect, starvation and abuse. Give a cow just enough to keep her alive and how can she fit the milk pail?

Too many unoberving men expect this, and then wonder why they are poor.

How many farmers are preparing to idle away the winter? Is there any excuse for such practices, and is there any other business that will permit it? Winter butter production is more profitable than summer; then why not be a winter producer?

Every degree you raise the temperature of the stable up to comfort saves food and is one step in the right direction for prosperity.

Don't let the heifers form the habit of drying up early. With plenty of food and good care they will milk nearly the year round.

Be sure that linseed meal forms a part of the grain ration now.
Don't neglect the daily brushing and cleaning of every cow. There is nothing like pure, simple, old-fashioned cleanliness.

Get special customers for your butter, and furnish it every week. It is worth a few cents per pound to the consumers to know that they are eating pure, clean butter, and not also or some other manufactured stuff, and there is a big difference between cash and trading out butter.

A NEW METHOD WITH HOGS.

The method and success of a farmer in Franklin County, Ohio, is worthy of note, writes W. T. Taylor. Sows are bred to farrow in July or August. As soon as the litters are old enough to wean, the sows are taken away, fattened and sold or slaughtered by Jan. 1. The herd of pigs are kept thrifty and growing through fall and winter. As soon as blue grass or clover appears in spring they get that, followed by other pasture range until the last of June, when a full ration of corn is fed. By the last of August or Sept. 1 they are ready to sell. Out of this young herd every spring the most likely females are taken and bred to farrow as before, keeping no sows over winter. This gentleman's methods in this line are worthy of imitation and his success as a farmer has been perfectly satisfactory to him through a succession of years. No doubt the average price obtained has been above full and winter level, and I think if taken through his twenty years would come pretty close to the five cent mark. Having bought many lots of his feeding, I

know of their merits. On Aug. 30 last thirty-eight head averaged two hundred and fifty-six pounds and netted him \$30.80. A lot of thirty sold on July 19, 1895, averaged two hundred and sixty-five pounds and netted him \$370.37. There are certainly many advantages in this plan and taken upon an average basis the price is likely to be higher at the season he disposes of his product than at any other time in the year.—American Agriculturist.

"FIND A WAY, OR MAKE IT."

The first requisite of a market gardener is to be able to produce the best of vegetables at the smallest cost. This may be accomplished by systematically saving all available manure and by the intelligent use of commercial fertilizers. He must study the tastes and wants of his customers, for on them depends the life of his venture. Having done so, the next step is to get his products into proper and attractive shape. Have all vegetables carefully graded in at least two classes; the finest in one class and the next best in another, with prices commensurate. Sell directly to consumers. Endeavor as soon as possible to build up a reputation for honesty and reliability, and after once establishing it, do not vary one iota therefrom. Let his customers feel that they can depend upon him always to do as he agrees, and that his products are invariably of the best. Don't plant too largely of any one crop. Plant a variety, but only such as are suited to the requirements of his customers, and that there is likely to be at least a reasonable demand for. Plan to have a supply on hand when the markets are not glutted, for the goods then bring the best prices. Have patience to wait till the financial crisis is settled, and the markets will improve of their own accord. Be cheerful himself, and try his best to please everyone else.—H. B. Mitchell, in Practical Farmer.

PLANNING FOR FALL-FRESH COWS.

December and January are good months in which to control and supervise the service of the bull. Midsummer and the dog days are a good time for the cow to be dry and prepare to calve again, and a most unprofitable and annoying time to make milk or handle it. The greatest product and the richest come at the season when milk and butter are always comparatively high in price. In actual practice, four fall-fresh cows have been found to equal five which calved in the spring, in twelve months' product, and at about four-fifths the cost.—Henry E. Alvord, United States Department of Agriculture.

FEEDING HENS FOR EGGS.

Parnassus generally feed too much corn; its fattening properties are so great that it should be fed sparingly and then on the cob, except that for the night meal on a cold day hot corn is excellent.
Buckwheat or wheat should be the principal feed during winter. Oats are good when the ground is bare and there is free access to gravel and grit.
Warm-milk or water, along with crushed oyster shells, should be provided liberally. Liquids are necessary for the formation of egg shells.
Scraps from the table, peelings and cabbage are equally relished by "hens," and if properly housed and cared for will give good returns in the egg basket.—New England Homestead.

LETTUCE.

With the exception possibly of the cabbage, few vegetables require as rich soil in order to get the best results as lettuce. Many vegetable plants are not particular as to the quality of the manure. Anything in abundance will do, but the lettuce seems to prefer rank, partially rotted manure to any other kind. We have seen it thriving in the rich soil of a greenhouse where it was used as a "first crop."—Meehans' Monthly.

Notes of a Weighty Bell.

The second bell in weight in the world, that in Mingoon, in India, has lately been raised from the ground and arranged so as to ring again, after a lapse of nearly a century, says the Westminster Gazette. This bell weighs between ninety and one hundred tons. It is surpassed by the giant at Moscow in weight, but the latter has lost a large piece out of it, and as it is used as a chapel, cannot now be rung. There is, however, another bell at Moscow, which is used, and is said to weigh 128 tons.

The Mingoon bell is twelve feet high and about eighteen feet in diameter at the rim. The immense wooden beams on which it formerly hung have long since been broken down at the shackle. It has recently been rehung on a steel girder at a height of twenty-five feet from the ground. It is proposed to encase the supporting columns and girders with carved teak in a Burmese design, and then erect a cupola over the whole structure. The bell at Pekin, which is the third largest in the world that can still be used, weighs only fifty-eight tons.

Fought With the Boers.

David Draper, who recently tried to lecture at the Imperial Institute in London on the topic of "Auriferous Conglomerates in South Africa," was greeted with a storm of hisses, and was so constantly interrupted that he finally gave up in despair and left the conglomeration unexplained. The cause of this scene was the fact that Mr. Draper fought with the Boers at Krugersdorp. His grandfather served under Wellington, and then emigrated to Africa, where the family has since lived among the Boers, but retaining English citizenship. When the Transvaal was invaded Mr. Draper helped to repel the invaders. He is a man of high scientific attainments, a fellow of the Geographical Society and secretary and treasurer of the Geological Society of South Africa.

Fourteen tons of turkey were shipped from East Georgia, Va., one day recently.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

Friend—I suppose everything you write now goes.
Author—Yes, but most of it comes back.
"And now they say that genius is a disease."
"Don't let that scare you; you look perfectly healthy."
"Before we were married George used to be always kissing me."
"Well?"
"And now—he just lets me kiss him."

The Teacher (caustically)—While every one else is studying, who is it that sits idly doing nothing?
Lazy School Boy—The teacher.

Cholly Chumpleigh—I'm not stuck on a man without brains.
Miss Colden—That is in your favor. It shows that you are not egotistical.

Cholly Chumpleigh—When I don't want to tell all I know, I say nothing.
Miss Colden—Does that keep you from telling all you know?

"I wonder what got Bluebeard starting to cutting off his wives' heads?"
"Very likely the idea occurred to him while he was at the theatre behind a big hat."

First Milliner—How do you give your hats that swell shape?
Second Milliner—Oh, when I get them all trimmed I run them through a clothes wringer.

Professor—I called, madam, to give your daughter lessons on voice culture.
Madam—But I didn't engage you.
Professor—I know, but the neighbors did.

An anxious inquirer asks: "Where would you advise me to go to learn how to play the piano?"
In the woods, dear, to the deep, dark, damp, dank, dangerous woods.

"I have known some people," said Weary Watkins, "that was so superstitious that they wouldn't begin a job of work on Friday."
"I wouldn't, myself," commented Dismal Dawson, "nor on Saturday, nor Sunday, nor Monday, nor Tuesday, nor Wednesday, nor Thursday."

Wallace—I notice that Hargreaves isn't wearing his diamond.
Ferry—No. He pawned it last week.
"I wonder what he got on it?"
"Drunk."

"Do you mean to say, Chumpley, that you spent less money since you were married than you did before?"
"That's what it amounts to. I have much less to spend."

Magistrate—The gamekeeper says that he saw you taking this pheasant. What have you to say to that?
Prisoner—Only that it was for a lark.
Magistrate—Six months for making such an ornithological error. Consult your natural history in future.

Molway—Did you read about that street car accident in which the woman was so badly crushed?
Walden—No, I didn't. Was she under the car or in it?

"Defeated again," cried the Spanish general, bitterly.
It was true.
The insurgents had reached the telegraph office.

Jack Gayby (the morning after the last dinner)—Did you see that batt with cold water, as I told you?
Violet—Yes, sir. Do you want to take a bath?
Jack Gayby—No; I want a drink.

Jones—They say Peterson's wife is decidedly extravagant.
Smith—Don't you believe it. A woman who will keep her wedding dress as long as she has, so as to be prepared for a possible second marriage, is an economist of the first order.

He bit the dust.
He, the hero of a hundred battles, at last put himself in line with the onward march of time.

Perceiving that his teeth had left two distinct dents in the coin he thus experienced upon, he observed that if they could not put up better dust than change than lead quarters, he'd deal at another shop.

Little Girl: "Please give me a penny, ma'am. Mother is dead, and my father can't go out at night any more by the doctor's orders, and so can't earn any money."
Benevolent Passer-by: "Can't go out at night? Why, what's your father's business?"

Little Girl: "He's a burglar, ma'am; and before he was laid up with bronchitis we used to live beautifully!"

Sharks and Men on Good Terms.

"I saw an article about the unusual number and variety of the sharks along the Florida coast," remarked a gentleman yesterday, "that interested me exceedingly. It brought an incident to my recollection that I had almost forgotten. It happened when I was making a trip on a sailing ship many years ago along the coast of India, and you know what a place for sharks the Indian Ocean is. Well, we had occasion to drop anchor off an island near Ceylon, and sent a boat to the shore for a supply of fresh water. I accompanied the boat, and was really scared out of my wits to witness the incredible number of man-eating sharks that played about the yawl. When we had secured a barrel or two of water we put off, accompanied by two of the natives, who wished to see the ship. We told them not to come, but they insisted, saying, or indicating by signs, that they would swim back. Not taking them seriously, we pulled to the ship. The water was smooth, and we were hoisted aboard without difficulty.

"The water was clear, and we could see dozens of huge sharks swimming about the ship, and it was among the lot that the natives plunged when they had seen enough. They went without warning, and I ran to the side of the vessel, expecting to see the lawless fellows throw to pieces. For an instant there was a commotion among the sharks, and then, apparently scenting human flesh, fully a score of the gigantic

the min-o-gers darted through the water in the direction of the natives, who were swimming quietly for the shore. The water was cut into shreds by the fins of the sharks as they fairly flew toward the swimmers. In another minute the two men were surrounded by the fish, and I closed my eyes, to avoid seeing their horrible end. When I took down my hands the natives were swimming along in the same old way, and the sharks were coming back to the ship as quickly as they had gone. Well, sir, don't you know that the fish were so well acquainted with the islanders that they never touched them. They had been reared in the same waters, and were old friends."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BIRD-EATING SPIDER.

The Repulsive Creature Lies in Wait for Its Victims.

There is one spider larger than the common tarantula which is abundant enough to be an object of dread in the forests of the Gambia. This is the great bird spider, the "inygate avicularia," which catches and kills not only birds, but mammals, other small reptiles and even small chickens. It builds its nests in the trees and there lies in wait, just as the house spider does for flies, leaping upon its victims like a tiger. It is, in fact, the tiger of the tribe, and is justly feared by both birds and human beings.

In my excursions into the woods, says a scientific writer, I used to pass an old tree, the trunk of which was slightly hollowed. Beneath the overhanging bark above the hollow a family of bats had affixed themselves, six of them, hanging by their toes, noses downward. They always came in the form of a triangle, three bats in the upper row; then a row or two, a single bat at the bottom. One day I missed the lowermost one, but the next day his place had been supplied. The day following he, too, was gone, and when I inquired of my guide the reason and manner of his taking off he informed me that probably a bird spider had captured him.

At another time I was hunting along shore for small birds among the sea grapes, the hanging racemes of creamy white flowers attracting birds and insects, owing to the honey which they contained. The first bird I shot there was a black and yellow "sugar-eater," so called from his liking for sugar, and all sweet things, a frequent visitor to the sugar plantations during the boiling season. It fell as I fired into a dense cluster of sea-grapes. Another bird attracted my attention just then, and, first noting the location of the one I had shot, I went, in pursuit of the second. I soon returned, but could not find my bird, though I knew he must be somewhere near.

As I was peering through the leaves, however, a slight rustling drew my attention to a very comical sight. It was a large lizard which, with one foot placed upon the bird I had shot, was intently watching me with his diamond-bright eyes. He had stripped off some of the feathers from the dead bird, which he was hastily devouring, having first drawn it some distance from the spot where it had fallen. A tuft of yellow feathers stuck to his nose, and these he vainly endeavored to scratch off with the claws of his right forefoot, at the same time eyeing me suspiciously. First, he would make a dig at his nose, then cock his head over to one side with a malicious gleam in his eyes, as if to ask what I was going to do about it. The whole proceeding seemed to me so entertaining that, as there were sugar-eaters in plenty, I was ready to leave Mr. Lizard in possession and go off in search of another bird.

But suddenly, just as I was turning away, a black, hairy object fell upon the lizard. There was a short, sharp struggle and my predatory friend was still in death.

I was much disgusted at the termination of the adventure. I might easily have killed the spider (for such he was) but I did not. I left him to enjoy his double dinner of bird and lizard.

The Mystery of Life.

The questions, "What is life?" and "What is death?" have often been asked, but have never yet been answered in a manner that was entirely satisfactory to the biologists and other investigators. Years ago it was asserted that the mystery was on the eve of solution, and that the pursuit of the vital principle was about to end in a discovery of its mysterious workings.

Three or four years ago the British Scientist announced that "the discovery of the cellular principle of all life has been discovered, and, if the conclusions of our most eminent thinkers are to be taken into consideration the great secret of life itself is about to be disclosed." About the same time a London engraving announced that "eminent biologists have asserted in recent years that the chemists will soon be able to compose the necessary parts and conditions of a living thing and create life itself." It is not necessary to inform intelligent readers that the "necessary parts and conditions" of living things have never as yet been mixed in a chemist's laboratory. Until this is done, the "mechanical theory of life," to which so many biologists adhere, will remain unproved.

A Philatelic Exhibition.

England's stamp collectors as their part in the celebration next year of Queen Victoria's attainment of the "record" as tenant of the British throne, are to hold an international philatelic exhibition. It will begin late in July in the galleries of the Royal Institution of Painters in Water Colors, and the Duke of York and Gloucester, the Duke of York and the Duke of Devonshire, who have promised to support the enterprise. It will embrace British, Colonial and foreign postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards, news hand, philatelic appliances, literature and curiosities and objects of interest in connection with the postal service.

From January 1 to September 30, 1896, the United States exported paper to the value of \$2,107,000. During the corresponding period in 1895, the value was only \$1,711,000.

TWO MISSOURI BEARS.

More Than Seventeen Feet Long, and Six Feet Longer Than Their Owners.

Valentine Tapely, of Spencerberg, Pike county, Missouri, has the longest head of any living man. It measures 9 feet 2 inches, and is still growing. Mr. Tapely is a wealthy farmer, a prominent citizen, and a man of strong mental characteristics. He indulges a great deal in humor and sarcasm, but his humor is of such a biting character that perhaps it is about as cutting as his sarcasm. As a consequence of this gift, he generally creates a sensation on the witness stand in his many trials with the lawyers, frequently getting the better in the war of wit.

His father was born in North Carolina, removed thence to Kentucky, where he remained ten years, and finally settled in a rich valley called Buzzard Roost on the extreme northwestern edge of the land of Joe Bowers. There "Valentine the Long Bearded" was born in 1831, and there he lives to this day, tilling his broad acres and cultivating his enormous whiskers. His complexion is dark. He is a heavy set man, five feet eight inches in height, with very dark, bright eyes. His hair was once black and very thick. It is not thin yet, but is considerably dashed with silver. But his beard and hair are coarse and bristly, growing largely out of the fact that he has spent his life principally out of doors. He is unusually strong physically, enjoys splendid health, comes of a long-lived family, and bids fair to reach the century mark himself, by which time his beard will probably be twenty feet long, as he let it begin to grow just thirty-nine years ago.

Mr. Tapely is a staunch Democrat in politics, and leans toward the Southern Methodists in religion. He handles his famous beard very tenderly, dresses it with finest oil and combs it with a wooden comb made to order for that identical purpose, the teeth being highly polished, perfectly smooth and far apart. When his beard is not being dressed, he carries it carefully rolled up in a silk bag, concealed in his shirt bosom, so that a stranger upon casually meeting him would never dream that he was in the presence of a man who could make an independent fortune out of his whiskers. Mr. Tapely frequently visits St. Louis and Chicago to sell his short-born cattle, of which he breeds great numbers, and on such occasions, to have fun—"merely that and nothing more"—he puts his beard on exhibition to the astonishment of all beholders and to the special delight of the small boy. On one occasion in Chicago Mr. Tapely was followed along the streets by such a throng of admiring people that traffic was suspended until the police could clear the way for pedestrians, and vehicles. It was after this exhibition of his wealth of whiskers that the proprietor of a museum offered Mr. Tapely a salary greater than the Governor of Missouri receives to enter his service as the star attraction; but Tapely, being well to do, refused that tempting offer and all others of like character.

The astonishing fact remains to be stated that the man possessing the second longest beard in the world is Eliab Gates, who lives at Spencerberg, in the same township of Boone county. Mr. Tapely lives, moves and has his whiskers. Whether it is the climate, soil or water that has caused these men to experience such a wondrous abstruse growth is one of the facts which no fellow is likely to find out soon. Mr. Gates has for years conducted a large and thriving business as a merchant in the village of Curryville on the C. & A. R. R. He was born in Kentucky in 1835 and is a well-preserved, cheerful, affable gentleman, prominent in all good works in his neighborhood. He is a broad-shouldered, heavy set man about 5 feet 7 inches in stature and weighs about 180 pounds. He is a brunette, and his beard, which is now over eight feet long, is black as the raven's wing and soft as silk. It is growing rapidly, and it is thought that he will yet overtake Tapely, as his beard got a later start than Valentine's. Perhaps the reason why his is finer is because he has spent most of his life indoors. He gives his whiskers about the same treatment that Tapely gives his, and wears them in the same manner, i. e., hidden in his clothes.

Found a Fountain Tree.